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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT GEO. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Art., has returned to Washington.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESERCK, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul this week from a short visit to St. Louis.

CAPTAIN J. W. SUMMERHAYES, assistant quarter master, U. S. A., on leave, is at Mantucket, plass. CAPTAIN J. W. McMurray, 1st U. S. Art., has re-joined at Fort Mason, Cal., from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. M. ROCKEVELLER, 9th U. S. Inf., as left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., on a month's

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d U. S. Cav., Camp Pena Colorado, was a visitor to Fort Davis, Texas, this week.

CAPTAIN C. T. WITHERELL, 19th U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of Mount Vernon Bar racks, Ala.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Mouroe, Va., on Monday from a short leave.

LIEUTERANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th U. S. Infantry, soon due at Fort Rundali, Dakota, from a few

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a pleasant visit to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major G. W. Candes, paymaster, U.S. A., stationed at Helena, Montana, is expected to make a short visit East soon.

CAPTAIN ALFRED HEDBERG, 15th U. S. Infantry, is expected to join at Fort Buford, Dak., for duty towards the end of May.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN and Lt. James Baylies, 5th U. S. inf., have rejoined at Fort Ringgold, from a trip to Fort Brown, Tex.

CAPTAIN L. A. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, and his battery, now a mountain one, have returned to the Presidio of Sau Francisco.

Major E. B. Braumont, U. S. A., Inspector-Gen ral on the staff of General Stanley, has rejoined a an Antonio from an inspection tour.

DR. J. A. THOMPSON, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week, and reported to General Merritt for duty with troops in the field.

GENERAL ARNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A., delivered a lecture in Van Amringe Hall, Rye, N. Y., Friday evening of last week on "Reminiscences of the War."

War."

LILUTENANT GUY CAULETON, 2d U. S. Cav., after to pleasant tour of college duty in Texas, will join its regiment in Washington Territory in the lutumn.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. inf., will take his company from Fort Ontario to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in a few days for a season of target practice.

THE engagement of Lieut. John H. Wills, 22d U.S. lnf., of Fort Keegh, to Miss Bessie Johnston, daughter of Col. W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., refired,

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, and Lieutenants W. E. Wilder and L. Hardeman, 4th U. S. Cavalry, un-der recent orders, change base from Fort Lowell to San Carlos, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT H. O. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. lnf., re-joined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week irom a pleasant visit to Sackett's Harbor, where he met many old friends.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major-General Howard, to whose serious illness we have heretofore referred, is now, we are glad to learn, on a fair way to recovery.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was one of the pall bearers at the funeral of the late flou. Allen Thorndike Rice, U. S. Minister to Russia and editor of the North American Review.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SONUMM, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been for some time past in New Orleans, was expected to rejoin his company at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and his troop, and Captain P. S. Bomus and his troop, are on their way to the Yellowstone National Park for duty, locating at Camp Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 20th U. S. Inf., will relinquish command of San Diego Barracks, Cal., and go abroad for the summer. On his return he will go to Montana for duty.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG and Lieut. A. Croukbite, ath U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week, from brief farewell visits to friends before leaving with their batteries for Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOB-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. 6. N. Chase, A. D. C., spent a portion of the week at Fort Monroe, Va., where they enjoyed a hospitable reception. They returned to Governor's Island on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT PREADE, U.S. A., Inspector of small arms practice on the staff of Major Gen. Crook, was expected to return to Chicago this week from a wait to Fort Keogh, where the Department rifle competitions will be held this year.

MAJOR GEORGE K. BRADY. 18th U. S. Inf., will soon bid good bye to friends at Fort Logan, near Denver, and go to Fort Hays. Kas. to command that post and of his regiment, he being the senior field officer present for duty with it. Colonel Lazelle is on detached service at Washington, and Lieut. Col. Coppinger is superintendent of the Recruiting Service, with headquarters in New York City.

COLONES THOMAS M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Inf., is

CAPTAIN ALFRED HEDRERS, 15th U. S. Inf., visited friends in St. Paul on Saturday last on his way to Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, ras busy this week getting settled into quariers at ort Warren, Mass.

CAPTAIN A. S. DAGGETT, 2d U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Omaha, has been elected one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. at Omaha.

Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and family were expected to take up their residence at the Clarke House, Bellevue, Neb., this week.

Mrs. Emma C. Folson, mother of Mrs. Grov Cleveland, was married May 19 at Jackson, Mich., Mr. Henry E. Perrine, a merchant of Buffalo.

CAPTAIN F. B. JONES, Asst. Q. M., has arrived at t. Paul, and entered upon the duty of supervising the construction of new buildings at Fort Snelling.

LIEUTENANTS G. H. EVANS and A. L. Dade, 10th S. Cav., who have been on duty at San Carlos, ave, by recent orders, been returned to Ft. Grant, Arizona.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 9th U.S. Cavalry, and family, have now got comfortably settled at Fort Robinson, Neb., and is highly pleased with his new regiment.

CAPTAIN W. McK. DUNN and Lt. Ernest Hinds, 2d U.S. Art., will be the only commissioned officers of the line on duty at Fort Preble, Ma., for some time to come.

WE are glad to note that our old friend Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., will have a station not remote from New York, viz. Fort Trumbull, near New London, Conn.

The literary profession feels bonored in that among the West Point Board of Visitors this year are two of its distinguished sons, viz.: Gen. Lew Wallace and Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.

A Washington despatch says: "The arrival in Washington of Capt. W. W. Daugherty. 22d Inf., has caused some alarm among the other candidates for the position of Assistant Adjutant General."

LIEUTENANTS C. B. SATTERLEE and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., were at Macon, Ga., this week, overlooking the Inter-State Drill, which took place May 20 and 21. Doubtless their visit was a pleasant one in all respects.

The marriage of ex-Secretary of State Bayard to Miss Clymer, will occur early in the summer. Miss Clymer, who is a woman of conspicuous mental attainments and accomplishments, lives with her mother in Washington.

LIGHT BATTERY A, 2d Artillery, Captain F. C. Grugan, commanding, is still on its march from Little Rock to Fort Riley. Many pleasant events have taken place by the way to atone for the many discomforts of so long a journey.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. W. ABBOT, JR., 12th U. S. Infantry, an efficient officer of over eight years' sarvice, has been appointed regimental adjutant in place of Lieutenant Guy Howard, appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Major General Howard.

MR. ROBERT KELTON, a bright young man of 18, the son of Gen. Kelton, has accepted a position under the Nicaraguan Canal Co. He left Washington, May 23, to join Civil Engr. Menocal in New York City preparatory to starting for Nicaragua.

Major Richard Comba, 9th U. S. Inf., lately promoted, will shortly relinquish duty as recruiting officer at Pittsburg, Ariz., and go to a post in General Grierson's Department, likely San Diego Barracks, Cal. He will first, however, spend a few months on leave.

MR. JAMES J. MARTIN, who was this week appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Grant, of New York City, was a military clerk, and a good one at that, some 20 years ago at the Headquarters, Department of the East, under Gens. Dix, Hooker, Meade and McDowell.

Mr. F. J. Crowest, in the May number of the National Review, says: "There is no such thing as an emment Army composer, or any military music deserving the title of famous." It is evident that Mr. Crowest is not acquainted with the bandmaster of the N. Y. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Gen. King.

There are good reasons to believe that Captain Gordon Winslow, 8th Infantry, will be selected to fill one of the four existing vacancies on the limited retired list. Further than this it is not known what course the Secretary will pursue in filling the remaining vacancies, for he had not completed consideration-of the subject when he left for Vermont last Friday.

ALL roads lead to the Pension Bureau, but the strangest up to date is that followed by an Ohio veteran, who has applied for a pension on the ground that he was scared into fits by bushwhackers, and that the fits are still on him. The frank simplicity of such an application is admirable, if it is intended in good faith. If all the veterans who were equally scared drew pensions, a hole would soon show where the surplus is now.

would soon show where the surplus is now.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Governor's Island, during a temporary disturbance of mind, due to insomnia, wandered to New York City one night last week, but being seen by the police was taken care of and returned to the island the next morning. The daily papers, with their usual discursiveness, have made quite a fairty take out of the event, but we are happy to state that Capt. Chester is well and on duty, actively looking after the artillery target practice of the Division of the Atlantic, and in addition preparing for his duties as member of the Board of Officers to meet at Columbus Barracks next morth to prepare a system of instruction for the guidance of officers detailed on college duty.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th U.S. Infantry, returned to Little Rock Bks., Atk., this week from a short

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PERRY, A. D. C. to General Grierson, visited friends in New York City and vi-cinity this week.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cav., at present visiting in Germany, has had his leave extended six weeks.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEPHENSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is about to leave Arizona to go abroad for the summer.

LIEUTENANT P. H. CLARKE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, of San Carlos, will go abroad shortly for the summer, returning in September.

LIEUTENANT W. B. HOMER, 5th U. S. Art., Fort Monroe, Va., this week, on private busin and will return early in June.

MAJOR EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 3d U. S. Art., lately in Washington, is expected to join for duty at Fort Riley' Kan., in a few days.

Ir is reported that James Gordon Bennett has gone to Khartoum to meet Stanley and find out whether Chinese Gordon is really dead.

CAPTAIM J. W. RODER, 4th U. S. Art., will spend June and part of July lu the East, and then join his battery at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Assistant Surgeon Ogden Rafferty, U. S. A., lately in camp at Galveston, Texas, has been called to the home of his sister, who is seriously ill.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S. A., has written a new novel entitled "Laramie; or, The Queen of Bedlam," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will soon issue.

HEREAFTER all orders from Army officer to their subordinates, involving travel, must be in writing, and state specifically what duty is to be performed.

LIEUTENANT T. H. ECKEBSON, 19th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Mt. Vernon Bks., Als., now garrisoned by infantry.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, a capable artillery officer, has entered upon duty on Gen. Miles's staff as inspector of heavy artillery practice on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT THOS. J. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, at David's Island to conduct recruits to the West, and lately in New York on leave, will join his troop at Boise Bks., Idaho, in a few weeks.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, Military Secretary to the Secretary of War, returned to Washington May 23, having left Secretary Proctor's party at Chicago May 13, en route from the tour of Inspection.

The late General Henry Eyre was the last officer of the British Army gazetted to a commission as a schoolboy. He received his ensigney at the age of 11, and for seven years drew half-pay until old enough for duty.

The funeral of ex-President Lardo de Tejada took place in the City of Mexico May 14, and was made the occasion of a grand military pageant. President Diaz and his Cabinet officers, the diplomatic corps, and more than a bundred generals were in the line, besides 8,000 troops and 6,000 citizens.

Our Grand Army of the Republic has invaded Canada and established a post at the very capital of the Dominion. The vanguard numbers seventy, under the command of J. A. Gravelle, who served on the flagship Shamrock, but three thousand more veterans are expected to join them. Her Most Gracious Majesty has granted the boys a permit.—N. Y. Herald.

Herald.

Colonel the Hon. Reginald Talbot, C. B., military attache at Paris, is described as the ideal heavy dragoon of the British Army. He is, says a friend, about 6 feet 2 luches, very handsome, married to a lovely woman, and if he but wears his Life Guards' uniform in Paris will astonish the Gauls. A better fellow, a truer friend, a heartier comrade never lived. In all my experience of soldiers I never met a man more absolutely straightforward, more thoroughly genuine.

The Court-martial case of Capt. Armes still haugs fire at the White House. That it has not been acted upon is due to the fact that the President has been so much engrossed with matters connected with the distributing of civil appointments that he has had no time to devote to Army affairs. The absence, too, of the Secretary of War on the past two Saturdays, which are the days assigned by the President for the consideration of War Department business, may also account for the delay in this particular case.

ticular case.

THE Washington Sunday Herald says: "There are many anxious inquiries at the War Department concerning the whereabouts of the Army Tactical Board. Since Secretary Proctor decided that it was expedient for them to while away the summer at the military post of Fort Leavenworth, Kan. instead of a watering place near West Point or New York City, there has been heard nothing from them. The board has been engaged for nearly three years in the revision of the tactics of the Army, and unless they hurry up their work half of the captains and lat lieutenants will retire from age before this highly important document is thrown before an expectant public."

Secretary of War Proctor has been visiting at West Point to settle the question of the location of the two buildings to be erected at the Academy. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the purpose of providing new accommodations; \$100,000 to be used for a gym nasium and fencing sobool, and \$400,000 for an academic building. The Academy Board was divided as to the location of the buildings, and the services of referee being required it was decided to leave the matter to Secretary Proctor. He will render a decision at once in order that work may be started on the buildings without any further delay. Secretary Proctor went to his home in Vermont after leaving the Point.

COLONEL W. WINTHROP, U. S. A., of West Point, will spend July and part of August abroad.

LIEUTENANT F. SAYRE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, on leave rom Fort Meade, is visiting at Monticello, Mo.

CAPTAIN P. L. Lee, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Grant, Ariz., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR THEODORE SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant General, returned to Washington May 22, from an inspection of recruiting depots.

CAPTAIN C. S. IISLEY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, accompanied by Mrs. Ilsley, sails on the S. S. La Champagne for Paris from New York, May 25.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Infantry, re-linquished duty at David's Island this week and will shortly join his company at Fort Gaston, Cal.

CHAPLAIN ROBERT McWATTY, U. S. A., will leave Fort Elliott, Texas, in a few days to spend June, July and August on leave for the benefit of his health.

THE Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, our Minister to England, arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday and was handsomely received there. After a short stay he went on to London.

PROFESSOR W. WHITMAN BAILEY, of Brown University, is one of the assistant inspectors of the Department of R. I., G. A. R. He is the son of the late Prof. Bailey, of West Point.

LIEUTENANT ZEBULON B. VANCE, Jr., 19th U.S. Inf. has taken charge of the adjutant's office at Moun Vernon Barracks, Ala., and has also taken charg of ordnance and signal matters thereat.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Col. Geo. Thom, Engrs., re-tired; Capt. Fred. W. Abbot, Engrs.; Capt. S. A. Day, 5th Art.; Lt.-Col. G. L. Gillespie, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Glennan, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnbart, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Geo. N. Chase, 4th Inf.

On Friday evening, May 17, Col. Frank Wheaton. 2d U. S. Infantry, was mustered into Prescott Post, No. 1, Department of R. I., G. A. K. There was a large and enthusinstic meeting. The 2d R. I. turned out in force to meet its old commander. Among those present were Gen. Elisha R. Rhodes, Gen. C. R. Denn's, Gen. James Shaw, and Gen. Nelson Viall. On Tuesday evening, May 22, the 2d Rhode Island gave a rousing reception and camp fire to Gen. Wheaton.

Wheaton.

It is reported from St. Louis that Lieut. Watkins and Sergt. Weber of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., have had a little difficulty which is likely to lead to a court martial on the part of Weber. Lieut. Watkins says on his return from an inspecting tour he found Weber in full occupancy of his (Waikins') private office. Weber refused to vacate the ranch. He then called in assistant Gray to witness Weber's insubordination. Lieut. Watkins has forwarded charges against Weber. Both Lieut. Watkins and Sergt. Weber are efficient, and it is to be regretted that their temper got away with them.—Kansas City Times.

COMMANDER SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., registered at he Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

PAY DIRECTOR JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

Mrs. Fulton, wife of the Paymaster-General of the Navy, will spend the summer in California visit-ing relatives.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. M. BROWNE, U. S. N., at Mrs. Browne are expected soon to visit friends the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT GILES B. HARBER, U. S. N., bas returned from his bridal tour, and is again on duty at the Naval Academy.

LIEUTENANT R. D. WAINWRIGHT, U. S. Marine Corps, recently detached from the Ossipee, has re-ported for duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

LIEUTENANT A. R. COUDEN, executive officer the Allanta, is in Washington on a short visit to family. He will return to the ship on Monday ne

PAY DIRECTOR RICHARD WASHINGTON, U. S. N., will be ordered as General Storekeeper at the Navyard, New York, in place of Paymr. J. P. Loomis, detached on account of the recent order of Secretary Tracy.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, U. S. N., and Gen. T. M. Vincent and Col. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., were guests at a banquet given at Washington on Tuesday evening in honor of the Right Rev. Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. C. MORONG, U. S. N., on duty abourd the training ship New Hampshire, at Coasters Island Harbor, has taken the White cottage on Bull St., at Newport, R. I., and with his family will occupy it during the coming season.

Mas. Fremont, wife of Lieut. John C. Fremont, U. S. N., will not join her husband at Newport, as contemplated, on account of the death of her father, which took place last Wednesday. She will give up her Washington home on June 1, and with her children spend the summer with her mother at Wendover on the Hudson.

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The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending May 23: Comdr. A. D. Brown, Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder, B. T. Walling, Paymaster J. Q. Barton, Ensigns J. H. L. Hol combe, W. R. Shoemaker, J. A. Hoogerwerff, Medical Director A. L. Gihoo, P. A. Paymaster Wm. W. Galt, Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, Lieut. A. R. Couden, and Asst. Surg. W. F. Arnold.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N., devises the entire estate to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in trust to pay the wife, Harriet Emily Donaldson, the net income during her life, and after her death, the principal of the estate to be equally divided between the two daughters of Admiral Donaldson, Mrs. Anna Louisa Lewis and Miss Harriet Fenwick Donaldson.

LIEUTENANT B. H. BUCKINGHAM, U. S. N., left Berlin for London this week.

THE family of Comdr. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., are at the Muenchurger Cottage, Newport.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Albermarie Hotel, New York City, this week.

Mps. J. G. EATON, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Waton, U. S. N., we are pleased to announce, is recovering from a dangerous illness.

THE first open air concert of the Marine Band of the season was given this week at the White House Grounds. Washington, and will continue until Oc-tober.

CAPTAIN M. C. GOODRELL, U. S. Marine Corps, on duty aboard the *Pensacola*, has just returned to the ship from a month's leave spent with his family at Lexington, Va.

Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham, D. N., now on duty at League Island, has been promoted Chief Engineer, by the death of Chief Engineer Harris. Miss Theresa Stoughton, figures of Senator Allison, is the daughter of the late A. B. Stoughton, of Washington, and sister of the wife of Paymaster A. W. Bacon, U. S. N.

Ms. Thomas J. Lasier, formerly a cierk in the Navy Department, and lately in the employ of ex-Secretary Chandler, has been appointed time cierk at the Government Printing Office.

CAPTAIN D. PRATT MANNIX, U. S. Marine Corps, who is on special duty at headquarters, Washington, D. C., has given up his house in that city and removed his family to the barracks.

SURGEON M. L. RUTH, U. S. N., has been granted one year's extension of leave, which he will utilize in developing the interests of the National Prize Brick Company, of which he is president.

PAY INSPECTOR LUTHER G. BILLINGS, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave for over a year, will shortly be assigned as Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron, in place of Paymaster R. P. Lisle.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. WINLOCK, of the U. S. Navai Observatory, has been appointed Curator of the Bureau of International Exchanges in the Smithsonian Institution, vice J. C. Kidder, deceased

At a special meeting of the State, War and Navy Council No. 201, National Union, held in Washing-ton, Messrs. C. H. Ourand, Wm. M. C. Philbrick, and Charles Shambaugh were duly admitted to membership.

Ersign Alfred L. Hall and Assistant Surgeon Fred. A. Hesler, U. S. N., have passed the neces sary examination for promotion, and have been since recommended by the Naval Examining Board to the President.

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., commanding the dynamite cruiser Vesavius, has just completed an elegant cottage on Jamestown Island Newport Harbor, which he and his family will take possession of June 1.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY appeared in the City Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, as counsel for the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company in the suit brought by Thomas Holmes for \$30,000 for injuries received in an accident.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES LARD, U. S. N., who has been in Mexico and Central America on special work for the Bureau of Navigation, has returned to Washington and taken up his old quarters at the United States Service Club.

PAY DIRECTOR CASPAR SCHENCK. U. S. N., in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., will shortly be detached, as his tour of duty is about up. His relief will be either Pay Directors Richard Washington or Rufus Parks.

COMMANDER R. P. LEARY, U. S. N., has given up his house in Washington, and with his family are now occupying a cottage at Jamestown, R. I. Com-mander Leary has been ordered to join the class in torpedo instruction at Newport.

THE many friends of Boatswain W. A. Cooper, of the Navy, will regret to hear that his illness has taken such a serious turn that it was deemed best to have him detached from the training ship Jamestown, and removed him to his home in Wash-ington, where he now is.

Mrs. Dickson, wife of Passed Assistant Surger S. H. Dickson, U. S. N., attached to the Atlanta, regarded as the best horsewoman in Washingto The lovely weather has completely transform society, and the numerous teas and luncheous has given way to an open air riding school.

GUNNER T. B. WATKINS, of the Navy, attached to the training ship Jamestown, recently appeared before the Naval Examining Board in Washington. The report of the Board showed that he was incapacitated to perform his duties at sea, the result of an incident in the service. The record in the case has been sent to President Harrison.

CAPTAIN LOUIS E. FAGAN, U. S. Marine Corps. detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to Boston June 1, has leased the picturesque oottage from Major Wetherill at Conaniout, E. L., where his family will spend the summer. The Captain residos at present on West School Lane, and has lived in Germantown for a number of years, where he has a host of warm friends.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on Monday, May 20, called to consider the case of Chief Engineer R. H. Harris, who died in California last week, the treasurer was authorized to pay to the beneficiary of the deceased member the amount found due, \$3,769.11, and to return all advance assessments, after the usual lapse of time. Paymaster Carmody, Lieut. J. H. Moore, Lieut. Wyckoff and Capt. D. P. Mannix, U.S. M. C., were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors.

RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Mary H. McKnight, who died May 19, at the age of 91 years, at her home, 1227 Walnut street, Philadelphia, was the daughter of Capt. James McKnight, U.S. Marine Corps, who was killed in a duel Oct. 14, 1802, and a nlece, and afterwards an adopted daughter, of the second Commodore Stephen Decatur, who was killed by Commodore Barron, and whose brother, Lieut. James Decatur, U.S. Navy, was killed by a treacherous Turk who surrendered his vessel to him. Miss McKnight's two sisters were also adopted daughters of the second Commodore Decatur. They were Mrs. Twiggs, the widow of the galiant Capt. Levi Twiggs, of the Marine Corps, who was killed in the Mexican War, and the late Mrs. Stockton, widow of Francis B. Stockton.

Colonel G. F. Gardiner, who died May 22 of heart disease at the Coleman House, New York City, was a son of Capt. Geo. W. Gardiner, 2d U. S. Art., who was massacred by Indians in Fiorida, with Maj. Dade, in 1835. He entered West Point in 1851, but left before graduation, and served during a portion of the war as lieutenant colonel of the 7th Connecticut Infantry Volunteers, and afterwards came to New York, where he was very successful as a criminal lawher.

as a criminal lawher.

ROBERT CONNELL. for many years the steward of the U.S. S. Despatch, died on Wednesday night at his home in West Washington of pneumonia and heart failure. He had been in the Navy all his life and steward of this vessel for nine years. He was a great favorite with President Arthur, and, like Hawkins, the sable coachman at the White House, was handed down through different administrations as the right man for the place.

MES. NORTHEOF, who died May 15, at her home near Charlottesville, Va., was the wife of General Lucius B. Northrop, formerly Captain 1st U. S. Dragoons, who resigned January 8, 1861, and was afterward commissary general of the confederate

COLONEL FREDERICK GERKER, who served with distinction in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army during the War, died May If, in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the first District of Pennsylvania.

MAJOR SHORT, of the British Army, who was killed at his post of duty at the Quebec fire May 17 was given a magnificent military tuneral, and nearly a ton of floral tributes were sent by royalty, military and civic friends.—N. F. Herald.

JOHN CAVALIER, who died recently at Middle-bush, N. J., aged 101, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and fought in the battle of North Point, and saw the killing of General Ross.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

* * With respect to its armaments, a nation can-not stand still, but must keep up with the science of the day. Each telling improvement in this science is not the simple result of sudden thought in this or that man, but of the careful research of innumer-able brains, which, as they grow old and impotent, are being ever replaced by the young and able.— Jeruis.

The United Services Gazette says: "Behind the recently revived stories of intrigues which reopen the Eastern Question this summer, there remains the fact that none of the Great Powers of Europe are as yet provided with what are considered the requisite tools of the trade of war. Russia is especially behindhand. We are assured that the Russian infantry are still armed with the same rifle used in the last Russo Turkish war. Meanwhile all the rifle-making factories of Europe are working on Government contracts alone. The largest smallarms factory in the world is at Steyer, in Upper Austria. Here the Manulicher repeating rifle is being turned out as rapidly as possible for the Austrian Government, while the composite Mauser Krapotchik-Manulicher, adouted by the German War Office, is being manufactured at the same place. By next year, however, the German Government bope to possess "plant" of their own with capacity to produce 1,000 of their new pattern magazine rifles per diem. The Turkish Government is gradually purchasing from the Germans the whole of the Mauser rifles and ammunition discarded by the latter. We were enabled to supply our former allies with weapons in time of war. This will no longer be possible, as the Mauser cartridge is not made in this country."

The directors of one Birmingham Small Arms Company recently set apart £00,000 for tools alone, in anticipation of the enormous orders which are practically already given for the manufacture of the new British Service mazzzine rifle. It is anticipated that Eufield as well as the whole manufacturing strength of the country will be taken up by War Office orders for the new magazine rifle during the next two years.

Interesting experiments took place at Calais May 9 with the two 50-ton guns which have been placed in the marine fortifications, in the presence of some officers of the French Army, and under the direction of the inventor of the monster guns. Guns were fired with charges of powder varying from 80 to 200 kilogrammes, and the results were on-sidered highly satisfactory. The projectile will carry about eight miles. One of the guns is to be dismounted and conveyed to the Paris Exposition.

A contract will be entered into by the Ordnance Department of the Army with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company in a few days for furnishing and mounting three dynamite guns, including carriages and machinery, at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Their bid, which was opened on May 15, contemplates the delivery and erection ready for use of the three guns for the sum of \$175,000, and \$11,250 for ten unfoaded shells with fuses for each gun. The total appropriation for the purpose is \$187,500. The contractor agrees to have all the guns erected and ready for military use within twelve months from date of contract.

THE ARMY DEFENDED.

THE ARMY DEFENDED.

LIEUT. A. L. WAGNER, 6th Inf., has written a reply to a Globe Democrat editorial upon Senator Plumb's "amnesty" letter, wherein that paper gives publicity to the statement that "there is no inducement which can justify a sensible man in choosing such occupation," meaning that of a soldier. Lieut. Wagner says: "You say that the Army should be composed of intelligent and self-respecting men. It is precisely of such men that the Army is mainly composed. The soldiers of the Regular Army are slandered worse than any other set of men in existence. A civilian seeing one soldier on a 'pay day drunk' does not often stop to consider that the drunkard has twenty respectable, well-behaved comrades for every one of his own inebriate kind and unthinkingly sets dewn the whole class of enlisted men as on a par with the guzzling scapegrace. This tippling disgrace to the Service will probably be one of the first to desert, and will in the course of time loom up in senatorial letters as a 'worthy citizon.' I have reen the armies of France, Austria, and Germany, and I can say from my own knowledge that in none of those armies do the private soldiers compare favorably in the appearance of intelligence and self-respect with our own enlisted men. There is nothing in the Service required of an enlisted man that can in any way humiliate him or burt his self-respect. As to the smallness of the pay, that depends on the manner in which it is regarded. The "estern States are full of farmers who are honorably discharged soldiers from the Regular Army and who have bought their farms or ranches with money saved in military service. Though these men are aimost invariably law-abiding, prosperous men, we hear nothing about their being 'worthy citizens,' probably because they attend to their own business and have no need to set up a wail for an amuesty."

THE DISASTER AT SAMOA

THE DISASTER AT SAMOA.

A SAMOAN correspondent of the Admirally Gazette gives some incidents of the disaster at Apia March 16. He says the U. S. S. Nipsic would mevitably have gone on to the tail of the reef but for the excellent way in which her captain manceuvred her, the effect being that but eight of her men were lost in an attempt to reach the shore in a boat with a line, though her jibboom was actually over the dry part of the beach when the boat upset.

A thousand dollars were vamly offered by people sshore to any one who would get a rope aboard the Vandalia, but in vain. It was heart rending to see all these gallant fellows so close to the beach, and yet impossible to do anything whatever to help them. The U. S. S. Trenton with the admiral on board, being a big frigute, had originally anchored in the outer roads, where she was exposed to the full fury of the wind and sea; but being unfortunately fitted with hawseholes on her lower deck, she shipped so much water that her fires were extinguished, and, possibly owing to defective construction aft, she succeeded in losing her rudder and screw, being, therefore, perfectly helpless.

Mataafa, the so-called rebel king—with whom the Germans are nominally "at war"—ordered some 400 of his men to the beach to render any assistance possible to Germans and Americans. No looting of any kind was permitted by the chiefs. In one instance a man hesitated to obey his chief's order, when Su Mano, the chief of Apia, took up a portion of wreckage and clove his follower's skull. Then saying to other Samoans, who went to lift up the body, "Let the dog lie." This stern discipline prevents any trouble whatever on the part of the natives, who help Americans and Germans equally.

The following despatch was received at the Navy Department May 20:

Department May 20:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1889.

Arrived, Rockton, bound for Mare Island, with Capt. Farquiar, Lecuts. Brown, Reamey and Scott, P. A. Engrs. Main, Galt and Matthews, Chaplain McAllister, Asst. Surg. White Bootswain McLaughlin, Carpenter Fernold and Sailmaker Boutwell, of the Trenton; Lieuts. Comly, Wilson and Culver, Eosigns Gibbons and Heath, Chief Engr. Greene, P. A. Engr. Webster and Surg. Harvey, of the Vandalia; Ensign Field, of the Nipsic; 308 men from the Trenton and lai from the Vandalia.

Field, of the Nipsic; 318 men from the Treaton and 141 from the Vondolic.

Seven officers and 78 men were left at Samoa to finish the work of wrecking. The Admiral wishes steamers sent for them. Steamers from Auckiano are convenient if the department can arrange to have them call at Apia. The Admiral has issued a proclamation to the Samoans advising peace. The armiras redisbanding to await the result of the Berlin conference. There is famine among the natives, caused by the destruction of crops during the recent hurricane. The Admiral requests authority to issue rations to them. I am ordered to Washington and will start se soon as possible.

The newspaper reports show that the men were very much crowded on the passage, the vessel being entirely inadequate to the service required of her. However, the best was done that could be done, under the circumstances. The following reply to Admiral Kimberly's proclamation was received from Mataafa:

Admiral Kimberly's proclamation was received from Mataata:

A. L. Kimberly, Admiral of the American Fleet:
Your Excellency—I and the chiefs and the councillors of my government at Magiagi having consulted together to-day, the 22d of April, 1889, we are highly pleased with the proclamation. The kindness of the government of the United States is beyond comparison, and I am now able to understand if. To-day any desire for war with our kindred at Luktuanun is finished. I declare the war which was carried on between this part of Samoa and that part of Samoa is at an end, because I carnestly desire that Samoa should fand a state of prosperity, and to rive over to you the office of umpire between us both, and let us all work to the same purpose.

Besides, I declare that Samoa would escape danger if the United States alone were to protect and give their support is, and be the sole master of all Samoa without the interference of any other Power, for in years gone by we have been endeavoring to form a strong government on the basis of protection by three Powers. In consequence Samoa has been constantly forn to pieces, and many lives have been lost, and the country has been brought down to a very low condition. On this account we are sure that a recurrence of the triple system would be useless. If now one Power took charge of Samoa, and continued to do so forever, then would Samoa for the first time enjoy standing prosperity. I place every nope in your good wishes toward Samoa, and hope you will not draw back from them. May you live. Your brother in the Lord.

Malieroa Mataafa's letter as foliows:

To His Royal Highness Mulietoa Mataafa's

To His Royal Highness Malieton Matanafa:
YOUR HOYAL HIGHNESS—Your letter dated April 22 1 re-

ceived yesterday and read with great care and interest. The previous day I also received one from Tamasese. In it he says nothing of peace, exceet on the conditions of submission. His heart has not yet been peacetated by the evils of war nor softened by the sufferings of the people. Your noble sentiment for the welfare of Samoa are shown in your sincere expressions for peace, and by council of your chiefs and rulers prove that you and they have true feeling that govern men who love their country better than themselves. Buch men are those who bear the burdens and responsibility of turbulous times that surge over the land as the ocean waves surge against the shore. They are strong men against whom the weak can vine arainst the tree. May your services and wisdom long be spared to Samoa.

The United States now, as far as I know, are in convention with the other treaty Powers, and I can assure you that, as far as she is able, her efforts will be directed to obtain those points that will advance and promote the interests of all Samoa in every respect, and the evils that have heretofore afflicted the country will, if not extinguished, at least be diminished. Have, therefore, good heart. The day of rest and peace and prosperity is not so far away but that its coming, like the dawn, can be seen before the rising of the main. A copy of your letter will be forwarded by the first mail to Washington for the information of the Government. Trusting that you may have good health and you long may be spared, I remain.

L. A. Kinnerny, Rear Admiral U. S. N., of the Pacific Station.

Admiral Kimberly declined to make the correspondence between himself and Tamasese public, stating that they must first go before the Department at Washington.

SCHOONMAKER'S GRAVE.

A party of Vandalia officers, accompanied by several other persons, visited Capt. Schoonmaker's grave at Vailele, four miles from Apia, a short time ago, and placed a headstone in position bearing this inscription:

CAPTAIN C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. NAVY, Commanding United States Steamship YANDALIA, Drowned March 16, 1889.

The body washed ashore near the place where the German sailors had the fight with the natives last December, and it was buried in a yard on a German plantation alongside of the graves of two sailors who were killed during the battle. Several photographs were taken of the grave to send home to Captain Schoonmaker's family in Kingston, N. Y. Similar headboards were placed over the graves of all the victims of the Vandala whose bodies could be identified, including those of Paymr. F. H. Armes and Pay Clerk John Roche.

THE LYDECKER COURT-MARTIAL.

be identified, including those of Paymr. F. H. Armes and Pay Clerk John Roche.

THE LYDECKER COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

1 OBBERVE in your last issue an attack on the Court-martial that recently tried Major Lydecker. Similar but more virulent attacks have appeared in other papers, which seem to be inspired more by personal feeling towards the accused than by an impartial consideration of the testimony in the case. It must be borne in mind that the members of the Court were sworn to try the case according to the vidence, and that they could not listen to popular clamor or outside statements without violating their official caths.

The testimony showed that the Act of Congress required that the tunnel be built by contract, and thus prevented the use of hired labor. It showed that the whole work was done in the depths of the earth from 50 to 180 feet below the surface, with no illumination except the smoky miners' torches that the masons carried in their hats. It showed that Major Lydecker had a well organized system of inspection, headed by Lleut. Townsend, who was acknowledged to have been faithful and zealous, and to have been in the tunnel nearly every day; that under Lieut. Townsend was a chief inspector who inspection, headed by Lleut. Townsend, who was acknowledged to have been faithful and zealous, and to have been in the tunnel every day, and that at each working point there was an inspector and during the last part of the construction two inspectors. It was shown that aimsot all the had work occurred in keying the aich, where the space was long and only wide enough for one man, the mason, to stand in latification of the tunnel, and there was sworn testimony to show that add work working behind the mason to see whist he was doing, and there was sworn testimony to show that was done on the New York Authorities the contractors were compelled to repair the tunnel lining, but all the engineers who were the tunnel will be defended in the shown of the work are still in the servi

being lowered down the shaft by the contractors' men; that they were sometimes detained in the shaft by reported accidents to the winding machinery; that signals were at once sent down the shaft as soon as they approached, and that there was always time to fix up the face of the work so as to present a fair appearance when the chief inspector arrived, and that the frauds could not possibly te detected except by ordering work to be tore down that was apparently good. It must be borne in mind that the inside and visible part of the tunnel was very well built, and that the vacant spaces that should have been filled were behind the arch and absolutely invisible.

Every statement contained above is taken from swoin testimony, and can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to read the record as printed in the daily newspapers at the time.

The logic of this statement is that the Court-martial in

The logic of this statement is that the Court-martial in this case erred in fluding Major Lydecker guilty of the charges. As to that we have not expressed an opinion; nor would it be proper for us to do so, without an investigation of the testimony as thorough as that given to it by the exceptionally capable body of officers who constituted the Court. We presume that it is not the intention of our correspondent to apply his remarks concerning hostility to Major Lydecker to the Journal. They certainly have no such application, and what we said of the want of congruity between the finding and the sentence in this case, was based solely upon the Court-martial order which came to us from the War Department. Nor, did we attack the Court, who are each and all gentlemen for whom we have the highest respect, and exceptional personal regard. Criticising their findings is an entirely different matter, and it would be wholly unjust to Major Lydecker to class the large number who do so, in the Army at least, among his personal enemies.

A REPLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your issue of May 11 contains a very exhaustive article upon the subject of "Saddle, Bridle and Blanket." While I, with the majority of horsemen, agree with the substance of the article, permit me to point out a few inaccuracies, which "Trooper's can easily verify.

The statement is made that "after putting on over the boot a snow excluder the soldier cannot get his foot into the stirrup." This certainly applies to the old pattern of stirrup, but by referring to G.O. No. 73 of 1885, A. G.O., it will be found that the regulation stirrup is 5½ inches wide and 4½ inches deep, surely large enough for any man. The three troops at this post find the present stirrup everything that can be desired. The same applies to "boods," for the order above referred to distinctly aunounces as part of a trooper's equipment "two stirrups hooded."

With reference to the short stirrup, "Trooper" states that "the world, except Americans and Mexicans, are using the short stirrup and learning to ride at the trot, English fashion." Reference to the daily papers will show that, on the contrary, it is an acknowledged fact our English cousins are copying the American style of riding. And here let me ask where "Trooper" will find more graceful riders and such masters of equitation than the Americans and Mexicans, whom he so depreciates. Hernia seems to be more common among jockeys and cross country riders, who use the short stirrup, than among cavalrymen, cowboys, etc., who, it is to be deplored (?), are bigoted in the use of the additional rein would result in a finer quality of mouth and an increased degree of tractability in the average cavalry horse.

While not exactly in place in this article, it might be permissible to suggest that the present stable frock be shortened to the length of a blouse. It could then be worn advantageously upon herd gaard and other mounted garrison dutes during the excessive heat of the summer months.

In conclusion, let me add that Anglo-maniaism has had its day, a

POST CANTEENS.

POST CANTEENS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In perusing the columns of your paper lately I have noticed two or three articles on the subject of Post Canteens, and in your issue of April 27 I see that the Hon. Secretary of War has abolished the post trader nuisance at Bediow's Island. May our sensible Secretary of War continue in the good work until post traders are driven from every post in the United States. The benefits of post canteens are already established beyond a question of a doubt, and if there is anything to be made from the soldier's spending money, why not let the soldier have the benefit of it?

Let post canteens be established at every military post in the land, keep in stock everything a soldier needs, sell at a reasonable profit, and when there is any surplus money on hand divide it among the organizations that have been instrumental in accumulating it.

any surplus money on hand divide it among the organizations that have been instrumental in accumulating it.

It has been my good fortune for the last two years and nine months to be at a poet where we have had a soldier's catteen, and during that period each company at the post has received \$1.81.10 in dividends from the canteen. This money has been expended by the several company commanders for the benefit of the men in their companies. It is, therefore, unnecessary to go into details to show the good results in our mess rooms, etc.

I believe that the "men at our head" have our interests at heart and if this matter is brought to their notice properly they must see that a soldier has no more use for a post trader than he would have for an old flint-lock musket.

SOLDIER.

THE commander of men who refuses to study the art of leading them in war is little less than a criminal.—Brackenbury.

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THE TOBIN BRONZE

THE TOBIN BRONZE.

This new alloy of copper, to which the inventor and patentee, P. A. Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. Navy, has given his name, considering the brief peried for which it has been in the market, has attained a remarkable commercial success. It is produced by the Ausonia Brass and Copper Company (whose endorsement is essential guarantee of the merit of a new metal) at its extensive works in Connecticut, and is rapidly securing the first place among alloys of its type. It is turned out in the shape of sheets and plates, rods and wire, seamless takes up to two inches diameter, and ingots of three standards of quality. It possesses those distinctive characteristics, great tensile strength—about equal to that of the best mild steel, remarkable rigidity and toughness, and—when forged, rolled or stamped at a dark red heat—as homogeneous a nature as the best artistic bronza, which make it available for an extremely large and varied number of purposes. From violin pegs to ship sheathing, or torpedo boat hulls, is certainly an extended range of usefulness, especially when this range comprises such an incongruous detail as agricultural implements and gunpowder tools, journal boxes, bearings and pinions and propeller blades, valve fixtures and gun mountings, for all of which purposes it is particularly suited.

The Tobin bronze is practically non-corrosive, though, when exposed for any considerable time on a ship's bottom, it has just that minimum degree of exfoliation which is requisite to assure a surface clear of barnacles. The Navy Department has already adopted it for certain features of the machinery and fittings of the new cruisers, its resistance to climatic and oxydizing influences rendering it valuable for a variety of uses on shipboard. Since the reagitation of the question of copper sheathing for the new design in the strong argument in its favor embodied in Constructor Highson and Atlanta, have demonstrated the coatly incidents of keeping steel bottoms in anything like fit condition for satisfact

LADIES OF THE NAVY.

"RANDOLPH KEIM," in a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: One of the most interesting figures in the array of feminine beauty and accomplishments in the fashionable circles of the Navy is Mrs. Marlon Sands Franklin, wife of Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, and daughter of Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands. Her mother was Henrietta M, Freuch, sister of Gen. Wm. H. French, U. S. A.

Henrietta M, Freuch, sister of Gen. Wm. H. Freuch, U. S. A.
Of the ladies of the naval circle who occupy a prominent place among the historic families is the wife of Surgeon General J. Mills Browne. Mrs. Browne was Miss Anna Key Turner, a daughter of Daniel Turner, an officer of the U. S. Army, and son of a Senator and Governor of North Carolina.
Mrs. Fulton, wife of Paymaster General J. Fulton, is a woman of commanding figure, with an extremely interesting face, which shows decided traits of her French ancestry. See is very attractive in manner, and is one of the most popular ladies, not only in naval circles, but in official society of Washington.

only in naval circles, the in one all solutions ingion.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, was Miss Edwonia Taylor Phelps, daughter of of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps. She was born in Norfolk, Va., the native place of her mother and where her father was stationed. Through her father Mrs. Mason is descended from Israel Putnam, the Cincinnatus, of the American Revolution. In 1875 Miss Puelps married Lieut. Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason. Mrs. Mason is one of the most beautiful and fascinnting ladies of the naval circle.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

MAJOR G. S. CLARKE, C. M. G., Royal Engineers, spent the autumn of last year in a tour of inspection in the United States, and on his return to England embodied his observations in a report which was afterward printed at the War-office in London, and though a limited number was distributed with the injunction that they were to be considered strictly confidential, a copy has found its way to this country. Major Clarke says: "The seneral impression I derived was that, thanks to the high technical training provided at Annapolis and West Point, the United States possess, both in the Naval and Military Service, a quite exceptional number of experts. The results of the knowledge thus diffused would, without doubt, be very marked in the event of war, and without doubt, be very marked in the event of war, and the wast and highly-organized then event of war, and the wast and highly-organized manufacturing resources of which the States dispose, the coast defences, which bave so long been sllowed to fall behind the age, would, in a comparatively short time, be raised to an unexpected standard of practical efficiency."

"The effect of the high standard of training enforced at Annapolis Academy is to be clearly seen in the number of American naval officers who become experts in steel manufacture, and are fully able to carry out elaborate tests in connection with the supply of steel for ships and guns. The great intelligence and success with which the problem of gun manufacture has been handled is also unquestionably disas would unquestionably make itself felt in the event of war, when the manufacture of large quantifies of material of ill kinds would bave to be undertaken."

At the Navai War Coliege he was struck with the ability with which the lecturers handled their subjects, and some of the served on the proper promise of a good associated in England.

At when the manufacture, but Major Clarke seems to

have been most impressed with the Naval Intelligence under the charge of Lieut, Rogers and with the amount of useful information stored up there and

bave been most impressed with the Naval Intelligence Office under the charge of Lieut, Rogers and with the great amount of useful information stored up there and its so-cessifulity to the officers of the Service.

At West Polut Major Clark found that the cadets were required to do some useless work, and the instruction in forcing of instruction in field work was hardly abrest of the times. The result of the system of rectations in use gave to each young officer a good command of language and a power of clear explanation, and "it was quite surprising to hear the lucid, unheatisting manner in which each cadet delivered bimself of his task."

The process of making the Sorvice rifle at the Springfield Armory is described in detail, and the arrangement of the back sight is criticized as too complex for a cervice weapon. The field gun carriage is also described in detail, and given considerable praise. Major Clarke then takes up the subject of ordinance, and calls attention to the fact that up to the present time on modern heavy guns have been introduced into the land service. He then reviews the experimental zuns airoady made or in course of construction for the Ordinance Office of the War Department, and advises that the results of these experiments be noted by the English War Office. The Driggi-Schroeder quick firing gun is reported as worthy of consideration, and the destrability of giving it a trial is mentioned. More space in this report is devoted to the Zalinski dynamite zun than to any other single topic, and a minute description is given, accompanied by a large number of drawings explaining its donstruction and mechanism. Major Clarke is of the opinion that this weapon has now fairly emerged from the experimental stage, and for coast and harbor defence is destined to find a large sphere of usefulness. Whether the gun can be used with advantage affoat is considered to be still an open question, but if it can be almost any ture could be fitted up to carry one of these guns, and if a coast defence soare should

LIST OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, ETC., WHICH OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ARE DETAILED UNDER SECTION 1225, R. S.

Maine State College, Orono, Me.-Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th

Maine State College, Orono, Me.—Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.—Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.—Lieut. Edward H. Catliu, 2d Art.
Masse-chusetts Agricultural College, Amberst, Mass.—Lieut. George E. Sarc, 8th Art.
St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.—Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav.
Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.—Lieut. M. F. Walts, 12th Inf.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.—Lieut. Henry H. Benbam, 2d Inf.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.—Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf.
Delaware College, New Brunswick, N. J.—Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf.
Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa.—Lieut. B. W. Duun, 3d Art.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf.
Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Pa.—Lieut.

Brown, 11th Inf.
Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa.—Lieut.
B. W. Duun, 3d Art.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d
Inf.
Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Pa.—Lieut.
Samuel S. Page, 18th Inf.
Pennsylvania State College, Centre George's County,
Md.—Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf.
Marviand Agricultural College, Prince George's County,
Md.—Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.—Lieut. M. F. Jamar,
13th Inf.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.—Lieut.
E. S. Avis, 5th Inf.
Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va.—Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav.
Bingham School, Orange County, N. C.—Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.—Lieut. C. H. Cabanies, Jr., 18th Inf.
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dablonega, Ga.—Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav.
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn,
Ala.—Lieut. J. B. McDonaid, 10th Cav.
Alas-Lieut. J. B. McDonaid, 10th Cav.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss.—Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr., 3d Art.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.—Lieut. H. P.
McCalo, 3d Iof.
Arricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College,
Station, Tex.—Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.—Lieut. E. E.
Gayle, 2d Art.
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.—Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav.
Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.—Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav.
Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.—Lieut. John Baxter,
Jr., 9th Inf.
Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.—Lieut.

rugo Normai University, Aga, Unio.—Lieut, John Baxter, r., 9th 1nf.
Nichigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.—Lieut.
T. Yan Liew, 26 1nf.
Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.—Lieut.
V. Isimpson, 24th 1nf.
De Fauw University, Greencastle, Ind.—Lieut. Will T.
Iny, 18th 1nf.
Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.—Lieut. Abner Pickring, 26 1nf.
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.—Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards,
5th 1nf.
Southern Illinois Normal University. Carbondale. Ill.—

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.—Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf.

Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Ill.—Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav.

University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.—Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—Lieut. E. H. Crowder. 8th Cav.

Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.—Lieut. Joseph M. Califf. 3d Art.

Corneil College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.—Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.—Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.—Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manbattan, Kans.—Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.

University of California, Berkeley, Cal.—Lieut. A. C. Ducat, J. 24th Inf.

University of California, Berkeley, Cal.—Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 2d Art.

State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo,—Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 18th Inf.

Tavail Var College he was struck with the ability and some pedo experiments he suggests might be profitably of mind, are the best military guides for a minister of war. If he has these counsellors in his own besults in the future, but Major Clarks seems to

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, April 6, 188

In connection with circular of September 6, 1888, it is ordered that when suitable articles of domestic production or manufacture cannot be obtained, and it becomes necessary to purchase articles of foreign production on manufacture, authority for such purchase must first be obtained from the Secretary of War before applying for free entry of the articles.

les. REDFIELD PROCTOR,

G. O. 6, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, May 15, 1889.

The attention of commanding officers who furnish escorts to paymasters travelling with funds, is specially called to the order in regard to the detail of an officer and the strength of the detail.

Officers in command of escorts will at all times make such dispositions and take such precautions against attack as will prevent the possibility of loss from any cause under their control.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merritt: O. D. Grekwe, Aset. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Act'g Judge Advocate (S. O., May 13, D. Dakota).

Leave from August 28 to Sept. 15, 1889, is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. Wintbrop, D. J. A. G., in addition to such leave between June 22 and August 28 as may be granted him under the Regulations of the Mil. Academy, and he is authorized to go beyond sea during the time embraced in the periods specified (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

during the time embraced in the periods specified (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Bolee Barracks (S. O. 56, May 11, D. Colombia).

Col. Henry C. Hodges, Q. M. Gen., will proceed from Jeffersonville to the Lebanon National Cometery, on public business (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown, Fort Totten (S. O. 56, May 13, D. Dakota).

Capt. Douglas M. Soott, C. of S., will report to the Superintendent Military Academy for assignment, in addition to his present duties, to relieve Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., on June 15, of his duties as treasurer and quartermaster and commissary of cadets at the Academy (* O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Adolph Semler, Fort Conoho, will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., to relieve Com. Sergt. William Minser, who will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

ton. Sergt. Adolph Semier, Fort Condoc, William, upon the abandonment of inst post, proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., to relieve Com. Sergt. William Minser, who will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O., May II, H. Q. A.)

Pay Bepartment.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of three months is granted Major Culver (', Sulffen, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 117, May 23, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for two months, to take effect on completion of his payments to June 30, is granted Major De Witt C. Poole. Paymr. (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Major with H. Forwood, surgeon, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one mouth, to take effect upon completion of his duties as a member of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, is granted Major Henry McEdderry, surgeon, Fort Wayne (S. O. 117, May 23, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for one month is granted ist Lieut. Ogden Rafferty, asst. surg. (S. O. 23, May 13, D. Texas.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between the ist and 15th of June, is granted 1st Lieut. Jefferson R. Kean, asst. surg., Fort Robusson, with permission to apply for an extension of afteen days (S. O. 42, May 13, D. Platte).

The leave granted Capt. Aaron H. Appel, asst. surg., is extended twenty days (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Baily, surgeon, Medical Director, will proceed to Forts Bliss, Clark, Davis, and Hancock, and Camps Pena Colorado and Eagle Pass, on public business (S. O. 28, May 11, D. Texas).

Private Wm. Frizhugh Carter, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M., at Fort Runggod, vice Capt. Wm. C. Borden, asst. surg., relieved (S. O. 28, May 11, D. Texas).

Private Wm. E. Hungerford, Hospi. Corps, San Abronio, will report to its Lieut. Orden Rafferty, asst. surg., for duty with troops in the field (S. O. 28, May 11, D. Texas).

Private Wm. E. Hungerford, Hospi. Corps, David's Isla

Hospl. Steward Daniel B. Miller, Plattsburgh Barracks. Is authorized to delay thirty days in complying with S. O. 96 (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

Private José Bon y Cortes, Hospital Corps, Fort Clark, is transferred to the post of San Antonio (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Barraneas, will send Acting Hospital Steward John C. Jarvis to Fort McPhersen, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 115, May 21, Div. Atlante.)

As soon as practicable after his arrival at Fort Trumbull, with battery L. 2d Art., Major Passmore Middleton, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Warren, and report for temporary duty until the return of the post surgeon from detached service with the 4th Artillery, ordered to Atlanta, Ga. He will then return to St. Francis Barracks (S. O. 113, May 18, Div. Atlantie).

The C. O., Fort Columbus, will issue a furlough for one month to Private Thomas W. Elliott, Hospl. Corps (S. O. 117, May 23, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

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Engineers and Ordnance Departments.
S. O. 218, Sept. 19, 1887, relating to Capt. Frederick A. Hiaman, C. E., is revoked, and he will report by letter, at the expiration of his present sick leave, to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty (S. O. May 20, H. Q. A.)
The C. O., Fort Grant, will grant a furlough for four months, to Ord. Sergt. Henry Stoll (S. O. 41, May 9, D. Arizona).
Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on public business (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

from Providence, i.e. in public business (S. O., May 22, 12. Troy, N. Y., on public business (S. O., May 22, 12. Q. A.)
Ord. Sergt. Wm. Graham, Washington Barracks will proceed to Fort Scammel, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Leopeld Hegyi, who will proceed to For Knox to relieve Ord. Sergt. Adolph Koch, who will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to await retire ment (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

Chanlains.

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted Post Chapiain Robert McWatty (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Wm. H. Hammon will proceed from Cleve-land, O., to St. Louis, Mo., and report to 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, for duty. Sergt. Wm. Bell will proceed from Roseburg, Ore, to Cleveland, O., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 44, May 15, Sig. office).

office).
Sergt. Edward R. Demain will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Yankton and assume charge of that station, receiving all government property and records, relieving Sergeant Oscar N. Oswell. Sergt. J. Pemberton Slaughter will proceed from Lava, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, and report for duty to 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford (S. O. 45, May 18. Siz. office).

16, Sig. office).

Sergt. Samuel W. Rhode will proceed from Milwaukee to Sturgeon Bay and carry out special instructions (S. O. 50, May 20, Sig. office).

Sergt. Wm. Line will proceed from Northfield to Mount Killington, and carry out special instructions (S. O. 51, May 21, Sig. office).

Sergt. Appleton Pritchard will proceed from Mobile to Evergreen, Ala., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 47, May 18, Sig. office).

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, addrs., B. D. E. G. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; L. Ft. Maginnis, nt.; J. Ft. Leavageworth, Kas.; C. F. and H. Ft. Assinsine, Mont.; A and K. Camp Sheridan, W70.

boine, Mont.; A and K. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt.
Charles Schroeguler, Troop M., Camp Sheridan (S. O.
50, May 13, D. Dak.)

Q. M. Seigt. Richard A. C. Buchner, having reported from absence without leave, will proceed to
Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 50, May 20, Div. M.)

2nd Cavairy, Colonel David R. Clendenin

Hdqrs., B, E, H, I, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Sks., Idaho; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.; I., Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

sacrama, tam.to.

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis will proceed to David's
Island and report to conduct to Camp Pilot Butte,
Wyo., a detachment of recruits. He will then proceed to join his troop (S. O. 100, May 13, Rec. Ser.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett,
Hdurs, C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. Meintosh, Tex.; I and
K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Engle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pena
Colorado, Tex.

Colorado, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut.

W. H. Hay (S. O. 29, May 13, D. Tex.)

Troops B. C. E. G. L. and M. under command of Major S. B. M. Young, are in camp at Galveston, Tex., for a period of field practice.

Pvt. Egan, 3d Cav., was drowned a few days ago in the Rio Grande by the upsetting of a skiff in which he was crossing the river.

4th Cavairy, Colonel Chas. E. Comp

Cavairy, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. E. and L. Ft. Lowell, Arts. A. F. J., and M. Ft. Huschucs. Aris.: C and H. Ft. Bowie, Aris.: D. Ft. McDowell, Aris.: B. Ft. Myer, Va.; R. Ft. Verde. Aris.: G. San Carlos, Aris.

Troop G (Thompson's) will proceed from Fort Lowell to San Carlos for temporary duty (S. O. 41, May 9, D. Ariz.)

May 9, D. Ariz.)

Major E. B. Beaumont, A. I. G., will inspect Forts Bilss, Clark, Davis, and Hancock, and Camps Del Rio, Pena Colorado, and Eagle Pass; also the money accounts of the disbursing officer at El Paso (S. O. 28, May 11, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade

Hdors., B, C, G, and K. Ft. Beno. Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. liott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, d. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth. Kas.

The extension of leave on account of disability granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman is still further extended one month and fifteen days on account of disability (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr. Hdgrs. A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingste, N, M.: E and F, Ft. swis, Colo.: D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, tas.: B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M. Pvt. William J. Rankin, Troop G, Fort Union, is

transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. May 18, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth. Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and R, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

H, and M, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted lat Lieut. Albert J. Russell (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

Sth Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts. Hders. A. B. C. D. I. and M. Ft. Meade, D. T.: H and L. Ft leggi, M. T.; E and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G. Ft. Yatos

Lieut.-Col. John K. Migner will inspect six cavalry horses at Fort Meade, for which Capt. Edmund Luff, comdg. Troop M, is accountable (S. O. 50, May 13, D. Dak.)

13, D. Dak.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs, A. B. H. and I. Fl. Apache, A. T.: K. Fl. Thomas,
A. T.: E. San Carlos, A. T.: D. L. and M. Fl. Bayard, N. M.:

C. F., and G. Fl. Graut, A. T.

Troop F is relieved from duty at San Carlos and will return to Fort Grant (S. O. 41, May 9, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. P. L. Lee (S. O. 42, May 11, D. Ariz.)

S. O. 104. May 6, directing 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres to report for duty in the A. G. O., is revoked (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon,
Hdqra, A. B. C.** D. E.* G. H. I. and H. Presidio of San
rancisco, Cal.; F. Fr. Monroe, Va.; L. Ft. Mason, Cal.; M.*
learns Island, Cal.
* Light battery.

Alcatrar Island, Cai.

* Light battery.

**Mountain battery.

The leave for seven days taken by Capt. Junius W. MacMurray. Fort Mason, is extended three days (S. O. 38, May 10, D. Cal.)

Major John I. Rodgers is designated and announced as Division Inspector of Artillery Target Practice (G. O. 7, May 15, Div. P.)

One battery of the 1st Artillery, now at Presidio of San Francisco, to be designated by the colonel of the regiment, will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and take station (S. O. 35, May 15, Div. P.)

Major John Egan is relieved from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Hdgrs. Lept. of Columbia for assignment to duty at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 35, May 15, Div. P.)

One battery of the 1st Artillery, now at Presidio of San Francisco, will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island and take station. On the arrival at Alcatraz Island and take station. On the arrival at Alcatraz Island and take station (S. O. 37, May 15, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Oscar I. Straub. Ist Artillery, is relieved from temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, and will rejoin his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 37, May 15, D. Cal.)

A despatch says: Donald McDonald, a sergeant stationed at Presidio, Cal., on May 20 shot and killed Ethel Anderson, a young woman, and then shot himself, dying instantly.

Branching Proceed to Hdonald.** C. G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.;

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendonhall. Hdgrs. C. G. and H. Fr. Adams, R. I.: L., Fr. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Fr. Proble, Me.; B and D. Fr. Warren, Mass.; A.* Fr. Riley, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Fr. Monroe, Va.; K and M., Fr. Wadsworth, N. Y. **Light battery.

*Light batters.

Major William Sinclair, Mount Vernon Barracks, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 116, May 22, Div. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith (S. O. 60, May 20, Dept. M.)

Major Francis L. Guenther will inspect subsistence property at Fort Trumbull, for which 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 117, May 23, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, Hdgrs., A. C.* E, H. K., and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, F. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* **Light battery.

San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

S. O. 103 is amended to read: About June 1 Major Edward B. Williston will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the post commander for duty as commanding officer of the artillery troops at that station (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Ist Lleut. Charles B. Satterlee, Adjt., will visit the camp of the Georgia Militia on St. Simons Island, Ga., during the period of five days commencing June 17, for the purpose of inspecting and instructing the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Washington Barracks will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. James O. Fesmire, Light Bat. C (S. O. 115, May 21, Div. A.)

Light Bat. F is in camp at Galveston, Tex., for a period of field practice.

4th Artillery, Colo Hdgrs., A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, *Ft. Adams, R. l.; F, *Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va. *Light battery.

B. Ft. Adams, R. I.; F., Ft. Riley, Kas.; H., Ft. Monroe, Va.
Light battery.

Major Jacob B. Rawles will visit the camp of the
Georgia Militia on St. Simons Island, Ga., during
the period of five days commenoing June 17, for the
purpose of inspecting and instructing the troops
taking part in the encampment (S. O., May 20,
H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Bat. L., Fort Adams, is authorized to
transfer to the acting ordnance officer at Fort
Trumbull one keg small arms powder (S. O. 114,
May 20, Div. A.)

The C. O. Bat. D., Fort Adams, is authorized
to transfer to the acting ordnance officer at Fort
Trumbull two kegs small arms powder (S. O. 114,
May 20, Div. A.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is
granted Capt. John W. Roder, Fort Adams, R. I. (S.
O. 114, May 20, Div. A.)

Sth Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E. F.* I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C., and L. Ft.
Columbus, N. Y.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; B., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.;

D.* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.

Leave from May 24 until June 10 is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, Fort Monroe (S. O. 114, May 20, Div. A.) The foot batteries of the 5th Artillery in New

York Harbor will participate in the parade in New York City on Memorial Day. Brinckle's light bat-tery at Fort Hamilton will be in the parade in

1st Infuntry, Colonel William R. Shafter, Hdgrs. A. B. I. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; F and G. Bonicia Bks. Cal.; C and E. Prasidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B. Ft. Gas-ton, Cal.: H. Ft. McDermit, Nev.

ton, Cal.; H. Ft. McDermit, Nev.

1st Lieut. Mariou P. Maus is relieved from further duty in connection with the recruiting service and will join bis company (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Mariou P. Maus is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton, dars. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, No

tidgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaba. Nob.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B. F, I, and

K. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles

McQuiston, to take effect about June 1 (S. O. 50,

May 11, D. Columbia.)

At his own request, 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien is

transferred from Co. I to Co. A, vice 1st Lieut.

Robert H. Young, transferred from Co. A to Co. I

(S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook. Hdgrs, G. and H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. and Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Bar-acks, Ky.

Leave for four months, to take effect about June is granted Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel (S. O., May

is granted Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)
 Corpl. J. Reilly has been promoted sergeant in Co. I and Pvt. H. F. McNamara appointed corporal in Co. C.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam Hdqrs., B, C, and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilotte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney yo.; D and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.

Sth Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz, Hdgrs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. 1, nd K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

9th Infuntry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough. Hdgrs, B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks, A. T.: E, San Diego Bks, Cal.: A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.: B, Ft. McDowell. A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.: K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Vorde, A. T.

Huschnes, A.T.: R., Ft. Wingste, N.M.; H, Ft. Verde, A.T.
Leave for one mouth is granted 1st Lieut. C. M.
Rockefeller (S. O. 41, May 9, D. Ariz.)
Major Riobard Comba is relieved from recruiting
service, and will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizons
for assignment to a post (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)
Leave for four months, to take effect from the
date of being relieved from duty on recruiting service, is granted Major Richard Comba (S. O., May
17, H. Q. A.)
The C. O. Fort McDowell will grant to 1st Sergt.
George Bailey, Co. D, a furlough for four months
(S. O. 42, May 11, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Rdgrs. A. D. G. H. and J. Madison Brs., N. Y.; E and K. Fr.

Riagara. N. Y.; B. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C. Ft. Outario,

N. Y.; F. Plattsburgh Brs., N. Y.

So much of G. O. 2 as directs the troops at Fort

Ontario, N. Y., to hold their small arms practice at

Fort Niagara, is amended to direct that the practice

be held at Madison Barracks (S. O. 113, May IS,

Div. A.)

Col. Richard I. Dodge will proceed early in June

to inspect the companies of his regiment stationed

at Forts Ontario and Niagara and Plattsburgh Bar
racks, N. Y. (S. O. 116, May 22, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush will inspect C. and

G. E. and O. and O. stores at Madison Barracks,

N. Y., for which the C. O. Co. H is responsible (S. O.

117, May 23, Div. A.)

117, May 23, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Educin F. Townsend.

Hdam, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft.

Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoin, D. T.

To enable him to comply with S. O. 103, A, G. O.,

1st Lieut. Guy Howard is relieved from duty as

Adjutant and assigned to Co. I. 1st Lieut. Charles

W. Abbot, Jr., Co. I, is appointed Adjutant, vice

Howard, relieved (Orders 22, May 13, 12th Inf.)

1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans will visit the camp of

the Mississippi National Guard at Fort Henry, Mss.,

during the period of its encampment, commencing

on or about June 15 (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anders Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Brs., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 49, May 4, D. Columbia.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle. Hdqrs., B. D. and H. Fr. Hays. Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Logan, Colo.; A and E. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A and E. Ft. Logan, Colo.

Major G. K. Brady is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, and will proceed to Fort Hays and assume command of the regiment and post (S. O. 57, May 13. Dept. M.)

Leave for three mouths, to take effect about June 25, is granted 2d Lieut. David C. Shanks (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otls. Hdgrs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Assimiboine. M. T.; A. Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T. Leave for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morr Hdqrs., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.: D. F. and H. Ft. Iridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas. Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Ist Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bridger, in place of M Lieut.
Chas. G. Dwyer, relieved (S. O. 48, May 13, D. Platte.)
Capt. W. F. Spurgin will be relieved, June 15, of his duties as treasurer and quartermaster and commissary of cadets at the Military Academy, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., May 17 H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss. Hdgrs. A. D. and P. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B. C. E. and K. Ft. Grant, Aris.; G and H. San Carlos, Aris.; I, Ft. Thomas, Aris. The verbal orders directing 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., A. D. C., to proceed to Forts Riley and

Logan on public business, are made of record (S. O. 57, May 13, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews. Hdqrs., G. H., I, and K., Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C., E, and F. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D. Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Charles Bentzoni is detailed to attend the encampment of the Minnesota National Guard to be held at Lake City, Minn., June 8 to July 19, 1899, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 808.)

Military Academy.

Leave for one month, from June 12, is granted Cadet Fred W. Sladen, 2d Class (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.) Leave based on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Jefferson D, Resgan, 4th Class, until Aug. 28, 1839, when he will join the then 4th Class (S. O., May 22, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial,

The following courts have been ordered:

At Benicia Barracks, Cal.. May 14. Detail: Major John H.
Janeway, Surg.: Major Edward Mosle, Capt. Francis E.
Pierce, 1st Lieuts, Louis P. Brant and Thomas Connolly, 2d
Lieuts. Robert H. Noble and Frank L. Winn, 1st Inf., and
1st Lieut, Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., J.-A. (9, 0, 30, May 10,
D, Cal.)

ot.

Pierce, 1st Lieuts, Louis P. Brant and Thomas Connolly, 2d Lieuts, Robert H. Noble and Frank L. Wing, 1st 1nf., and 1st Lieut, Nat P. Phister, 1st 1nf., J.-A. (3, 0, 36, May 10, D. Cai.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., May 15. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Major Joseph B. Girard, Surg.; Capts, Stanton A. Mason, 1st Lieuts, George H. G. Gale and James B. Erwin, Adjt., 2d Lieuts, Thomas H. Slayens and Richmond McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., J.-A. (8, 0, 42, May 11, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Meade, Dak., May 20. Detail: Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., A. Agsiaus G. Hennisee and Edmund Luff, 8th Cav.; Capt. William C. Bartlett, 3d Int.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 1st Lieut. John Guest, and 2d Lieut. Stephen Li-H. Slocum, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Chase W. Kennedy and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Chase W. Kennedy and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalik, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieuts, Joseph C. Byron and Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., J.-A. (8, 0, 59, May 13, D. Dak.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., May 18. Detail: Msjor J. P. Kimball, Med. Deot.; Chaplain Robert McWatty; Capt. Fraccis Michler, 1st Lieuts. E. P. Androns and H. W. Wheeler, and 2d Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th Inf., J. A. (8, 0, 18, May 15, Dept. M.)

At Fort Crawford, Colo., May 27. Detail: Capt. F. E. Lacey, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Shattuck and W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles J. Cranc, 2th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bodardus Lieut. Bodardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles J. Cranc, 2th Inf., 1st Lieut. Bodardus Eldridge, 2nd 10th 11, 2nd 10

Army Boards

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S.; Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. G., and Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Int., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., May 24, to fix the responsibility for the condition of certain C. and E., for which Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Suter and Majors Alexander Mackenzie and Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will convene at La Crosse, Wis., to report upon the plans submitted by the authorities of the city of La Crosse for the bridge across the Mississippi River (S. O. 38, May 21, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Thomas J. Green, Ord. Detachment, May 18.

A Practice Camp at Galveston, Texas.—The following movements of troops in field practice are directed: Light Bat. F. 3d Art.. will march to Galveston, where it will encamp. Troops B. C. E. G. L. and M. 3d Cav., under command of Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Frav., will march to Galveston, where they will encamp. 1st Lieut. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surgeon, is designated as medical officer of the command.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.-Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch of May 20, from Pierre, says: The reports of a big council at the Cheyenne Agency, at which the Indians appointed a number of chiefs to meet the Commissioners, are false. The Cheyennes are not opposed to the bill, and are pleased that Gen. Crook is coming to see them, as they say he has a straight tongue, and what he promises them he will do. They can believe what he says.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

Before a G. C. M. at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., of which Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 5th Int., is president, and Capt. John G. Ballance, judge advocate, was tried Captain Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d Cav. Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification 1.—"In that he did, by protracted and excessive drinking of alcoholic stimulants, incapacitate bimself for duty and bring upon himself delirium tremens. This at or near the Post of San Antonio, on or about from March 2s to March 30, 1889." Specification 2.—"In that in camp on the military target range, near Post of San Antonio, he did, by protracted and excessive drinking of alcoholic atmulants, bring upon himself delirium tremens, and being within hearing of the camp guard, did improperly and without cause, call for the sergeant of the guard several times during the night, on or about Mch. 30." Specification 3.—"In that he did write and publish, or cause to be written and published in the San Antonio Dally Express, the following letter, disgraceful to the service of the United States Army, in words and figures, in effect, as follows: 'An Apology —To the ladies and gentlemen who visited me on the evenings of the 29th and 30th ultimo: I wish to offer my most humble apology for the extreme ungentlemanly conduct on my part. I was sick and at the how I could have conducted myself in the manner I did, for it is not my habit. Since coming to my senses my heart is exceedingly sore to know that I conducted myself in such a disgraceful as d ungentlemanly manner. To each and all, I moste humbly

beg your pardon and ask for forgiveness. I know you cannot forget, but hope that you will permit me to show by my future conduct that I am not the loafer I made myself to appear on those evenings. The kind invitation to the ball I will have to decline, well knowing that my presence could not be agreeable. Ever begging for forgiveness—Bainbridge Reynolds, Captain 3d Cavalry." Pleus—To specifications 1 and 2, "Not Guilty." To specification 3, "Guilty, except the words 'disgraceful to the service of the United States Army;" to the charge, "Not Guilty." Findings—Of specifications 1 and 3, "Guilty;" of the charge, "Not Guilty, but Guilty of conduct to the prejudice," etc. Semience.—"To be suspended from rank and command for one year, and to be confued to the limits of the post where his troop may be serving; and to forfeit to the United States fifty dollars per month, of his pay, for the same period."

The findings upon the specifications are approved; the finding upon the 3d specifications are approved; the finding upon the darge is inconsistent with the finding and sentence of dismissal were the proper ones. When courts-martial come to the wholesome, though disagreeable conclusion to do their part toward erasing the names of officers guilty of such offences. from the Army list, the uniform of the United States Army will command the proper respect. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, fludings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect. (G. C. M. O. 13, D. Texas. May 10.)

nce of the Army and Navy Journal.) WEST POINT, N. Y. MAY 21, 1880.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Schoffeld Hall. was the scene of a pleasant gathering last Wednesday evening, the occasion being a beautiful and interesting exhibition of wild flowers. To the efforts of Prof. Merour, Lieut. Ellis, and Mr. Edward Dutton we were indebted for a most enjoyable evening.

The Socretary of War paid a short visit to the post on Saturday, and was greeted with the customary salute on his arrival. A review was tendered him in the afternoon, but was declined.

The hop on Saturday evening was well attended. A gradual increase in the number of visitors at these hops marks the approach of summer.

According to recent orders Capt. W. F. Spurgin will be relieved from duty as commissary of cadets and will be succeeded by Capt. D. M. Scott.

Dr. Alden spent a few days at the post last week as the guest of Dr. Kneedler. Miss Mitchell is visiting Mrs. Rowan, Miss Livermore, sister of Cadet Livermore, 3d Class, has been a guest of Mrs. Goethals. Miss Flagler, daughter of Col. Flagler, Ordnance, and sister of Cadet Liquernore, at Class, made a brief visit to the post recently, previous to a trip abroad of several months.

The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point has been appointed, as follows: On the part of the Senate—C. K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn., and J. W. Daniel, Lynchour, Va. On the part of the House—S. M. Robertson, Baton Rouge, La.; S. S. Yoder, Lima, Ohio, and George W. Sheets, Marion, Ind. By the President—Professor Lieroy, D. Brown, Reno, Nev.; Professor C. M. Plakeston, Perry, Iowa: the Rev. Dr. B. W. Chidlaw, Cleves, Ohio; the Rev. Arthur Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Captalu Chas. King, U. S. A. (retired), Millwaukee, Wis., and Geoeral Lew Wallace, of Indiana.

On July 1, Coi, J. G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, will be eligible for retirement under the 40 years' service act. Should be take advantage of the privilege, as he at one time contemplated, and his friends say he will, it is generally supposed that an officer of the same branch of the Service will be detailed to complete the remaining two years of his term as Superintendent of the Military Academy. In this connection the name of Coi. J. M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, is most prominently mentioned, though President Harrison would be pleased to have him continue in his present duties, which, as everybody knows, brings him in close relationship with the people at the White House. Coi. Orlando M. Poe's also mentioned as a possible successor of Coi. Parke in the event of Coi. Wilson continuing in his present position.

Should Coi. Wilson receive the detail it will be the first time since the Academy was transferred from the Engineer Corps to the War Department in 1806, that an officer of a lower rank than colonel has had command of the Academy, except, of course, during the temporary absence of 'the Superintendent. Prior to that time it was not an uncommon thing for a captain to be in command.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following is a list of the candidates designated during the current fiscal year for examination for admission to the West Point. Military Academy. The examinations take place June 13, 14 and 15. The list embraces 159, including 42 alternates. There are still nine vacancies, but not more than one or two, if any, will be filled before next year:

Alabama—James William Wheatley, George Vichner, William F. Feagin, Mathew Charles Smith.

Arkanass—James Harvey Townsend, Charles Peck Sanders, Carroll Falcomer Armistead.

California—John Welch, Jr., William R. Smedberg, Jr., Frank B. McKenna.

Connecticut—Buell Burdett Bassette.

Dakota—Charles Edmund Mellette, Fred. Hudson Clark.

District of Columbia—William M. Cruiksbank.

Georgia—Allen P. Whipple, Hamil Allen Smith.

Idabo Territory—Edward Taylor, Peter Cremin.

Illinois—Herbert B. Crosby, Dana W. Kilbuon, Louis Herman Basle, W. W. Coit, R. W. Saer, William Brown, Jr., Herbert Beattle, John E. Holt, Frank F. Orde, Harry H. Pattison.

Illinois—Herbert B. C. R. W. Saer, William Basie, W. W. Colt, R. W. Saer, William Basie, W. W. Colt, R. W. Saer, William Bert Beattle Indiana—John E. Holt, Frank F. Ogle, Harry H. Pattison. Iowa—George H. McManus, John Thomas Brady, Harry D. Penick, Kentucky—Charles Coleman, J. L. Rose.

Louisiana—Pegram Whitworth, James Andrew Daven-

Louisiana—Pegram Whitworth, James Andrew DavenLouisiana—Fred, Harold Rhodes, Emerson C. Lewellen.
Maine—Otto W. B. Farr.
Maryland—Albert Laws, Francis Noale Parke, Bobert Mc,
Kenniff, Butler Ames, Henry Belmont Weaver.
Missachusetts—Walter C. Babcock, William J. Daly, John
F. Kenniff, Butler Ames, Henry Belmont Weaver.
Michigan—Walter Fred. Beyer, Jas. B. Phillips, Edward E.
Hartwick, Wilfred Hamilton Manevaron.
Mississippi—Hugh Douglas Berkley, Alden Perry Brinker.
Frederick George Lawton, Joseph Mayse.
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Missouri—Alexander P. Lange, William Rhoy Ellis, ((Alt.)
William McMullen Bowles, Ira McConnell, Andrew M.
Punch, Claude S. Arnold.
Nebraska—George E. Lundburg, (Alt.) John W. Bagleson.
Nevada—H. C. Cutting.
New Hampshire—Edwin Jerome Heywood, Edward S.
COOk.

Cook.

New Jersey—William A. Horton, Isaac Watson Higgins, Thomas Tilton Wardell, John Stewart Carpenter.

New York—Secor Quick Cole, Robert R. Raymond, James Cavanagh, Edward James Hearry Rogers, William Heresford McLewce, James A. Donnelly, William Cauldwell Rogers, Benjamin B. Hyer, Lewis A. Twining, Louis B. Lawton, W. P. Field, Lincolm Clarke Andrews, Ausburn Fassett Towner, Henry Walter Kifften, John Louis Nice, Norman S. Thrasbor.

North Carolina...Wilbur R. Cross, John S. Battle, F. R.

Harris, George Pierce Howell, Edward L. Faisco, Scioman Clifton Pool, R. S. Tuck, John F. Phifer, Robert Pullian

Official Foot, R. S. Ruck, John F. Frater, Robert Rubinston.
Ohio-Wilson C. Coppock, Oliver L. Powell, Albert G. Woodrow, Edward M. Bloom, James D. Matthews, Meyer Gelerd, Lewis Vernon Williams, Frank E. Wilson, George McDonald, Daniel Herbert Johnson, John Morgan, David M. King, William Howell.

Pennsylvania—Cbarles W. Kutz, Edward H. Coxe, Henry W. Craig, J. T. Bayard Schindel, W. Malcolm McKeen, Robert Burns Moir, Robert P. Shertz, Sammel C. Hezzard, George Dyson, Henry Angustus Krouse, Edson J. Catlin, Oscar W. Ent, Amos H. Marzin, Horace H. Okeson, Gerden G. Heiner, James Charles Reid, Carl James Clinton Zinck, Guy Goldwin Painter.

Rhode Island—Robertson Honey, Earl C. Araold, David Carley.

Garley.

Tennessee—Hunter Bithal Nelson, George W. Crook, Leonidas Polk Hodson, Charles D. Wood, Willie A. Terrell. Texas—Burke Talley, Malcom K. Graham.
Washington Territory—Louis Jenson Holther.
Virginis—Harrison Waite, Jr., George H. Jameson, Walter P. Burek, M. Lewis Walker, H. H. T. Adama, Jr., William J. Kirby, James F. Strother, James W. Franklin.
Wisconsin—Fred, Bayene Mann, William H. Coohran.
Wyoming Territory—Verling K. Heart, Hogden J. Rice.
At Large—Edward Buchanan Cassatt, Henry M. Dixon, Lincoln Fay Kilbourne, Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The class for 1889 is drawing to a close with its two years of labor. The essays submitted by student officers are as follows:

2d Lieut. G. H. McDouald, 1st Cav.—"The Cavalry of the Future."

2d Lieut. R. B. Bryan. 2d Cav.—"The Role of Fortresses in the Military Power of States."

2d Lieut. E. S. Robbins, 2d Cav.—"Napoleon's Campaigns in 1865."

2d Lieut. R. A. Browo, 4th Cav.—"Napoleon's Campaigns in 1865."

2d Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav.—"The American Cavairy in the War of Secession."

2d Lieut. L. M. Koebler. eth Cav.—"The Importance and Use of Field Artillery in Modern War."

2d Lieut. S. H. H. Tompkuns, 7th Cav.—"The Employment of Cavalry in Modern Warfare."

2d Lieut. S. H. H. Tompkuns, 7th Cav.—"Modern Cavairy."

2d Lieut. S. H. T. Tompkuns, 7th Cav.—"Modern Cavairy—Its Organization and Use.

2d Lieut. M. F. Egzleston, 18th Cav.—"Modern Cavairy—Its Organization and Use.

2d Lieut. E. Beojamin, 1st Inf.—"Descrition in the United States Army.

2d Lieut. E. Beojamin, 1st Inf.—"The Militia and Its Relation to the Regular Army.

2d Lieut. E. H. Wilson, 2d Inf.—"Some Causes of Napoleon's Defeat at Waterlon."

2d Lieut. E. W. Smith, 3d Inf.—"The Georgis Campaign of St.

2d Lieut. J. L. Schon, 4th Inf.—"The Georgis Campaign of St.

2d Lieut. J. L. Schon, 4th Inf.—"The Georgis Campaign of St.

2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson, 5th Inf.—"The Georgis Campaign of St.

2d Lieut. W. P. Burnbum, 5th Inf.—"Three Great Generals, Mariborough, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. The Condition of Warfare at Their Respective Encobs, and a Comparison of Their Achievements and Their Methods of War.

2d Lieut. C. L. Reckurts, 6th Inf.—"Three Great Generals, Mariborough, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. The Condition of Warfare at Their Respective Encobs, and a Comparison of State, W. P. Burnbum, 5th Inf.—"The Development of 18th Lieut. W. P. Burnbum, 5th Inf.—"The Balloon and Field Telegraph in Modern Warfare."

2d Lieut. C. B. Raker, 7th Inf.—"The Development of 18th Lieut. C. G. Modern Methods of W

War."
1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, 25th Inf.—"Strategy and Tactics."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

The Telegrouph gives an account of a recent amateur performance at Fort Sidney, the commony prosenting "H.M.S. Pinafore." Miss Allen won admiration by her delightful impersonation of Josephine. Mrs. Cotter ama and acted Buttercup charmingly and Mrs. Ebstein was a very acceptable Cousin Hobe. Mr. Manosurt save Rainh with the confidence and finish of a professionni. Mr. Morgan made an excellent Sir Joseph Porter. Capt. Ebstein, to whom is due the credit of having directed the preparation and presentation of the opera, was an ideal Dick Deadeye. His duet with the captain was especially good. Mr. Essig as Captain Corcoran sang and acted the part allotted to bim and looked the naval commander to the lotter. The boatswain's mate's parts were ably rendered by Messers. McCoy and Keitner. Mention must not be omitted of Master Bonesteel, who made his first appearance on any stage and acquitted himself with much credit. Col. Poland, U. S. A., was the scenic artist, and his work was well done.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVEN WORTH.

THE Kanas City Tivacs says:

Major William B. Lane, U.S. A., retired, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Guilfoyle, wife of Lieutenant Guilfoyle, 8th Cavality.

There are already a number of candidates for the Paymaster-Generalship, where a vacancy will occur next winter. Both Colonels Terrell and Stanton are in the field and hall from Indians.

There is much ad the Army Register as Judge-Advocate General on duty without remarks of any kind, while "remarks" are appended to the names of other officers, notably that of Lieut-Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cav. This is aimply because the public doesn't understand the difference in these calconal Morrow was sentenced to be reduced a number of flies, which makes his present position anomalous. The same is trie of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth, 4th Cavality, moving week. Cantain Crouwell, 8th 1st., weeks.

number of files, which indicates the construction of the cavalry.

This is moving week. Captain Cromwell, 6th Inf., goes into the quarters occupied by Lieutenant Taylor, the latter moves in the blace made vacant by Lieutenant Gulifoyle, 5th Cav., and Lieutenant Gulifoyle goes to No. 44. west end. When it comes to quarters the lot of a junior in the Army is not a happy one.

The recent visit of Capt. William Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, is understood to be in connection with the Army Cooperative Fire Association, which has been considering the advisibility of obtaining the assistance of a retired officer to perform the labour of secretary and treasurer. The ateady growth of this institution makes it pecessary that one person give his entire time and attention to the gratter of the association. Captain Whipple, who for the past-two years has labored so faithfully in its behalf in connection

with his duties as chief ordnance officer, thinks that this

Major Sanger has left to make an name of the expects to any departments of several universities. He expects to any departments of several universities. He expects to any departments of several universities. He expects to a torn in about 10 days. General McCook entertained the members composing the board on the revision of faction May 18. The 8th Infantry board furnished excellent music.

Major Sanger left May 18 on a tour of inspection.
Captein Keefe writes from Fort Spokane that his loss by fire will not exceed \$400. It is thought the loss sustained by Cantain Quinn will be about the same amount if not less.

Surgeon G. A. Thompson. reported May 20, and has gone for duty with detachments escorting cattle through the Infant. Therri Off.

The Cav., was a caller at headquarters with Cav., was a caller at headquarters.

Surgeon G. A. Thompson. reported May 20, and has gone for duty with detachments escorting cattle through the Indian Terri ory.

Lieut. McCormick, 7th Cav., was a caller at headquarter May 20. He is visiting with Mrs. McCormick at the residence of Hon. P. G. Lowe.

All who were fortunate enough to visit the West End parade May 13 witnessed an interesting game of base I all, in which the McCooks polished off the Leavenworth nine in great style.

e of the Army and Navy Jours NAVAL ACADEMY.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ARRAPOLIS, MD., May 22, 1889.

The examinations are now over, and the regular annuals begin next week. Only soven of the fifty-two candidates for admission were successful on all of their first examinations. Thee or four of the reurn cadets, who were unsatisfactory in navigation, have been granted re-examinations. The examinations will occupy next week, and then the school term will end, the week following being a gala week, in which all the drills are reviewed, and the graduation ceremony performed. The yard is looking better than it has for years, and the work which Lieut. Moore has had bestowed upon it now shows for itself.

Work is being randily pushed on the new boat house, and when the year of '89-90 opens it is expected that the building of the yard, and the rigging lot will make an excellent danoing coom: but it is hard to become reconciled to any but the old gymnasium, with its elegant floor, its quaint shape, its frowning gun ports and secluded corridors.

A game of ball was played by the Academy team against Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, with H. L. Brown, of Baltimore, and Renign Haeseler, as umpires, and Casiet J. M. Blankenship and J. A. Embrey, of Baltimore, as scorers. There were many errors during the first part of the grame, but the cadets did by far the better playing, though a wild throw by Long, sending the ball into the water, gave the Hopkins the game, as it allowed them to obtain four runs, the bases bring full at the time. The naval officers, their wives and families, and the naval cadets, were interested in the cadet team and the Johns Hopkins toam was well championed by the party of Baltimore ladies and gentimen, and the outsiders irom Annapolis. It is very strange that the Annapolis becope should be so pronounced in their hostility to the eadets on every occasion in which the cadet have some coposition. They will some day find their mistake, and then they will regret the day they killed the goone, etc. The teams were: Hopkins—Essov, 25, Dashiell, p.: Morrison.

Johns Hopkins... 2 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 0-9
Navel Academy... 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 0-8
The party on the tug left at 7.30 for Baltimore. Better house for cadeta next game.

The cadeta made a cruise on the Wyoming last Saturday, making many good sh. is during their guonery drill.

The sailors and about 15 caulking bands are busy overhauling and caulking the Constellation's rigging and decaks, and now she begins to be more presentable. The following was read before the battalion:

"NAVAL ACADEMY."

was read before the battalion:

"NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, Mp., May 17.

"The Superintendent takes great pleasure in publicly commending the gallant conduct of Cadet W. D. Gibbs, of the tib Class, who jumped overboard on the evening of May 14 and reacued from drowning the young son of Mr. Julian

4th Class, who jumped overboard on the evening of May 14 and resoured from drowning the young son of Mr. Julian Spencer.

W. T. Sampson, Capt. U. S. Navy, Supt."
Cadet Gibbs is quite a hero among his classmates now and well deserves to le.

Much to the regret of all, Mrs. Lieut. Roper expects to leave Annapolas for Nawport, where her husband is at present stationed. Thursday next, See gave her many cadet triends a larewell reception last Saturday.

Miss Rices Bush is at present staying with Mrs. Roper, but after Thursday she will be the cuest of Mrs. Tiley.

Miss Bowden, of Highland Falls, New York, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Ensign A-twester and Mrs. Lleut. Doyle, and expect-to remain until after the June ball.

J. H. Lee Holcombe returned from W-shington Sunday, where he has been on business. Mrs. Lee Holcombe.

Miss Bormie Toad arrived from W-shington Sunday, N. Y.. is visiting her old schooltaste, Mrs. Lee Holcombe.

Miss Bormie Toad arrived from W-shington has week and expects to remain with her uncle, Lieut.-Comdr. Todd, until after the June ball.

Miss Chew, of Baltimore, was taken sick with the mumps, which is enidemic here now, Wedne-day last, while staying with Mrs. Lieut. Low, and was compelled to return to her home. Dr. Duval, of Baltimore, speut a few days with Comdr. Sigabee last week and returned to his home, leaving his daughter, Miss Duval to return this week. Prof. Lock wood and wife seent Sunday with their daughter. Mrs. Comdr. Sigabee. The Misses Twining, of Waterbury. Conn., are visiting their uncle, Lieut.-Comdr. Sperry. Mes Lulu Safford is the guest of Mrs. Capt. Britter and is as popular as ever with the cadets. She is a sister of Ensign Safford and will remain until her brother can accompany her to their home in Ohio.

emain until her brother can account of the brother can account of the brother can account of T9, and wife spent Sunday with Lieut ign Gibson, of T9, and wife spent Sunday with Lieut ign Gibson, of T9, and wife spent Sunday where he is or a when he returned to Washington, where he is or

Doyle, when he returned to washington, where he is on outy.

Mass Mather, sister of Cadet Mather, is now in Annapolis.
Felix L. Sullivan, of Beltimore, and son spent Sunday with Cadet Sullivan.
Miss Marriott, of Louisville, Kv., is now the guest of Mrs.
Lieut.-Comdr. Todd. Miss Garnet, of Washington, now at Ensign Wilkinson's, expects to remain for several weeks.
The Philox went to Baltimore Tuesday, and consequently will not make her regular Thursday trip this week. Many people take advantage of this trip and do their spring shopping, as the boat leaves here in the morning and does not return until evening, thus giving ample time to shop.
Mrs. Compo and Miss Compo, the mother and sister of Mrs.
Fitch, are now visiting that lady.

The following permits have been issued for candidates to appear at the Naval Academy for the week ending May 8, 1889:

kiohard Sturdevant, 12th Pennsylvania.

Edward P. Smith, 7th Miohiran.

Harry E. Ratbbun, 7th Kansas.

Richard Stuencer Douglas, 5th Georgia.

George Whitebouse Byan, 4th Massachusetts.

Alfred A. Pratt, 5th Hilinois.

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BUTLER'S REPLY TO PORTER.

BUTLER'S REPLI 10 PORTER.

GENERAL B. F. BUYLER, in reply to Admiral Porter's recent obargre, sends a letter to the Boston Herald, in which has gives long extracts from the famous letter by Admiral Porter to Secretary Welles, written on Jan. 24, 1886, in which the Admiral criticized Gen. Grant very harshly. General Butler calls it "abuse," and says that Admiral Forter atterwords denied its authorship and attacked Secretary Welles I'v publishing it. Gen. Butler says: "I thick I can bear the abuse by the same person which Grant and Welles had

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

WHEN AND WHERE LAST MEARD FROM.

M. Atl. Station.—R.—Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W.
Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Arrived
at Key West from Hayri May 22.
OSSIPER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Condr. A. G. Kellogg.
At Hampton Roads, Va., May 14.
YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles
H. Rockwell. Ordered to leave New York to search
for wrecks and other obstructions in the track of
ocean steamers and coasting vessels. She will return
to Hampton Roads. Arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, May 12, bound out.

S. Atlantic Station-Act. Rear Adml, J.H. Gillis

8. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillle.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar
Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander
G. W. Pigmau. Ordered bome. Was reported by
telegraph at Montevideo, Uruguav, May 14. Expects
to arrive at Hampton Roads about July 18.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, (f. S. S. a. s.),
Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Maldanado, Uruguay,
April 30.

Capt. Allen V. Reed. Avanua.

April 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Assunction, Paraguay, May 22.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafal-ar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. left Nice March 7 by way of Red Sea for Zanziban nd Madagascar.

and Madagascar.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt.

T. F. Kane. Sailed from Villefranche May 4, and
was at Genoa May 7. Will be relieved by the Chicago as flagship.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas.

H. Davis. Ordered to New York. Address mail to care of commandant of Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

Arrived at Gibraltar May 6 from Villefranche.

Pacific Station-Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly. Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

Address all majl (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Navy yard, Mare Island. Will be ordered to Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. Sailed from Honolulu, S. I., April 18, and expected to reach Samoa May 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Aden, Arabia, May 19.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Off Apia, Samoa, April 6, and was ordered to proceed to Pago-Pago. Will remain at the latter place until further orders.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia May 10. To sail to Auckland, New Zealand to have damage, sustained by storm, made good—will probably wait the arrival of the Alert before sailing.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Book. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 1, from Sitka, Alaska, for repairs.

TRENTON. 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, Wrecked at Samoa March 15.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns,
Destroyed by curricane at Apia, Samoa, March 15.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap, Mails should be addressed, Yokobama, Japan, unitherwise noted. Steamer sails from San Francisco Ju and 20.

otherwise noted. Steamer sails from San Francisco June 3 and 20.

Marion, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. En route for Kobe and Nagasaki. Japan, April 24—was to proceed to Shanghai, China, later. Mohican, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghian. Arrived at Payta May 4.

Monocacy, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama. Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel. The vessel will be repaired and continued on the station.

Omara, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama, Japan, April 24.

Palos, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Chemulpo, Korea. April 24.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Cape Town, Africa, April 17—36 days from Monievideo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Apprentice Training Squadr

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander P. F. Harrington. At Annapolis fitting out for summer cruise of cadets. Will sail about June 10.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. At Coasters' Island Harbor, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E. New York. Will probably be orordered to Coasters' Harbor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Hugginson. Coaster's Island. Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

On Special Service.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell.

At New York.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane.

Arrived at New York Navv-yard May 2l, from

Norfolk, Va., with mountor Puritan in tow.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson.

At New York Navy-yard. Will go to Europe as
flagship of the squadron.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles.

Will remain in Washington for the next six weeks
to be at the disposal of President Harrison and
Cabinet.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. En route to Norfolk and Washington.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At New York.
Michigan, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander H. F. Pioking. At Erie, Pa. Pensacolla, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Asiatic station.
RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. On the Southern coast of California on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N.Y. Public Marine School. Will sail about Long Island Sound, visiting Glen Cove and New London and Newport, R. I., sailing for the Azores the latter part of May. The latest programme of the cruise is as follows: Leave Newport May 25, leave Fayal, Azores, June 14; leave Cadiz, Spain, July 2; leave Funchal, Madeira Islands, July 14; arrive back at Glen Cove Aug. 8. Mul to the St. Mary's may be addressed to Newport up to May 20, Cadiz June 9, Funchal June 30.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Sailed for Alaska April 20. Will await further orders of the Department, at Tacome, W. T., in relation to carrying freight for House of Refuge to be established at Point Barrow, and to assist Treasury Department in carrying out the laws in relation to illioit scaling in Bhering sea. All mail for the Thetts should be addressed U. S. S. Thetis Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Yorktown, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.
Dales. Commander Yates Sturling. Receiving

E. Chadwick. At New York.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Olads, Etc.

Dale, Commander Yates Stirling, Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Franklin, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzels. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Philox, Naval Academy Tug.
in command. Annapolis. Md.

Phlox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.
RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used ss a fire tug.
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
St. Louis, sails, t.spt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.
SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal hulk at Norfolk. Va.
VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland.
Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York. Captain L. A. Beardslee will command on July I.
WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter.
Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajar. Catakill. Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac.
Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. Felix
McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address,
Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission. Juniata—At Newport, R. I. Has been assigned to the training service.

training service.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvanus when repairs are finished. Comdr. James M. Forsyth ordered to command.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Cal. Commander Joshua Bishop: ordered to command May 15. Expected to be ready May 15, at which date officers are ordered to report.

outh-At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergo

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

APPLICATIONS for pensions are beginning to come in at the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., from the widows and dependent relatives of the officers and men who lost their lives in the recent naval disaster at Samoa.

disaster at Samoa.

Lieutenant Henn, of the British Navy, owner of the yacht Galutea, writes anent the Valkyrie, and other cutters, that the Volunteer could tow the lot. He says, however, that we have now no 70-ft. sloop which is a match for the Valkyrie.

The U.S.S. Boston arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, May 21, with the monitor Puritan in tow, having brought the latter vessel from Norfolk, Va. During the passage it is stated that one steel hawser and one manilla hawser parted, two bitts were torn out of the Boston and one out of the Puritan.

Ir is not known how soon work will be begun on the Puritan, but it is understood that it will be at an early date. There is much to be done to the ship below decks, while above, the turrets have yet to be placed, the armor must be fitted, masts stepped, and the guns mounted. It is safe to say that there is more than a year's work on her.

Mr. S. D. Greene, a former officer of the U.S.

ped, and the guns mounted. It is safe to say that there is more than a year's work on her.

Mr. S. D. Greene, a former officer of the U.S. Navy, read a most interesting and instructive caper before the Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.. May 17, entitled "Electricity on Board War Ships." His paper, which was full of new points and brought up to date in the various applications of electricity, was listened to with great attention. The object of the paper was to bring to the notice of naval officers the extent to which electricity is being used for the transmission of power for commercial purposes, and to show how the same applications could be made to advantage on board of our new war ships in lieu of the auxiliary steam and hydraulic engines so largely used at present.

The San Francisco News Letter referring to the early departure of the Bear to the Arctic Ocean says: The good wishes of the entire community will follow her on her cruise in those northern waters. The dutes on board the Bear are not idle. She has heavy work to do, and both officers and crew are put to hardships from which ordinary men would shrink. On this trip the Bear will take up in sections the house which the Government intend erections at Point Barrow as a House of Refuge for United States mariners. It is 30x48, and is now. Under the superintendence of the capable officer,

THE machinery of H. B. M. S. Magicienne has asserably failed. The horse-power is 1,000 short and ly failed. The horse-power is ed two knots under the estim

THE importance attached to naval manœuvres by the Powers of Europe has stimulated Japan to prac-tice in like manner, and an extensive programme has just been carried out off the coast of Kanagawa.

The Admiralty have issued a new section to the Queen's Regulations with reference to the use of forced draft in Her Majesty's ships. The substance of the changes was embodied in the annual statement of the First Lord.

ment of the First Lord.

Secretary Tracy has ordered the Ossipee and Boston to proceed to Hayti. This is done at the request of the State Department, as information has been received that an attempt will be made by the French Government to obtain control of the island.

SALT meat, just 45 years old, was part of the bill of fare of the British sailors of the Raleigh, at St. Paul de Loande. Naturally, this particular "sait horse" was not fit to eat, and on being surveyed on board a great portion of it had to be thrown "verboard, the rest securing its long delayed sepulture in the stomach of Jack.

sch of Jack.

Some of the ships of America's new Navy do not appear to be the success which was anticipated, as we hear that the Dolphin, which is of the same class as our Alacrity, and has just arrived on the China station, is by no means equal to the British ship in point of speed, while her armament is also inferior.

—Admiralty Gazette.

point of speed, while her armament is also inferior.

—Admiralty Gazette.

Phoposals for the construction of the three 2,000ton cruisers, recently designed by the Board at the
Navy Department, consisting of Commos. Sicard
and Schley, Engineer in-Chief Melville and Chief
Naval Constructor Wilson, will be advertised for
next week. They are on the same model as the
Yorktown and their cost, exclusive of armament, is
not to exceed \$750,000 for each one.

The new British steamer City of Paris, of the Inman Line, has proved herself to be a wonder. She
has just galued another "best on record," having
steamed from New York to Queenstown—where
she arrived May 21—in 5 days 22 hours and 10 minutes. Her previous trip from Queenstown to New
York was made in 5 days 23 hours and 8 minutes.
Neither record has ever been equalled. It is expected that she will do still better.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross, left San
Francisco May 20 for Sitka, where she will land a
party of Senators and their wives, and then continue her explorations, returning to Sitka for
her distinguished passengers within a month. While
at San Francisco a number of repairs were made,
among them being the substitution of the new Herreshoff boilers in the steam cutter and whale boats
for the old ones which have been in use for seven
years.

Ix a private letter received in Washington, one

for the old ones which have been in use for seven years.

In a private letter received in Washington, one of the engineer officers engaged on the official trial of the new cruiser Charleston, stated that the machinery of the ship is in excellent order, barring a few trifting defects which can be easily remedied. Everything worked smoothly. He claims that the boilers and engines are simply perfect, and when the ship is fully prepared for sea her speed will surprise even her most zealous admirers. The next official trial of the Charleston will take place next Thursday.

On account of the few vessels attached to the North Atlantic Squadron at present, and they so in need of repairs, the Navy Department has declined the request of Captain Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to send the fleet there during the graduating exercises next month. The Despatch will carry the President and party from Washington, and it is not unlikely that one or more of the new cruisers now at the Navy Yard, New York, will be sent there for the first week in June when the Naval Academy will be overflowing with visitors.

when the Wata Adaday will be overhowing with visitors.

News coming from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco in regard to the new cruiser Charleston is that much remains to be done upon the vessel—before the contract requirements are realized. The present air pump failed to give a sufficient vacuum and must be replaced by a pump of another type. The defective slides which were spoken of in the report upon the trial trip as the cause of failures must be altered in design and other changes made. The builders claim that as the same troubles were experienced in the case of the Naniva-Kon, the Charleston's prototype, the inference is that they arise from faults in the drawings furnished by the English designers rather than in the workmanship.

signers rather than in the workmanship.

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Rear Admiral Jouet is president, have been ordered to the New York and League Island Navyyards for the purpose of appraising the value of the naval vessels there as required by the order of the late Secretary of the Navy Whitney. A separate report is to accompany each vessel, giving a history of the same, the date of launching, original cost, alterations, the amount spent on the ship for repairs, how often and what length of time in commission, and present condition for available use at sea or otherwise. This is in pursuance of the recent order to the Inspection Board to make a personal examination of every ship in the Service, and report the same to the Navy Department. The board will leave on Tuesday, and the work proper will commence at the New York Yard about the latter part of the month.

The Navy longevity and receiving ship claims.

month.

The Navy longevity and receiving ship claims, made necessary by the limitation clause accompany ing the appropriation made for their payment, are now all adjusted, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are engaged in adjusting the claims not yet certified to Congress. Several hundred of the class mentioned have been settled during the past mooth, and it is the purpose to keep right along with them, as far as the clerical force will allow, until all have been disposed of. With the exception of a few scattering ones, all those claims arising under the Cook, Symonds, Rockwell and Mullan decisions, not hitherto paid, will be in shape to be certified to Congress for payment during the next session. The accounting officers do not regard the Chandler limitation clause as applicable to those claims not included in the last deficiency bill, and those now being adjusted will be certified for the full amount due.

THE Galena sailed from Key West May 23 for New

When the pneumatic gun carriage is tried the luch gun belonging to the Chicago will be used stead of the 10 inch, as has been stated in varied Journ ALS

THE Ossipee will probably sail from Norfolk, May 25, for Cape Haytien and other ports in Havti. Her cruise on that coast may continue until the latter part af June.

cruise on that coast may continue until the latter part af June.

The subject of the naval prize essay for 1889, promoted by the Royal United Service Institution is "The Maritime Defence of the United Kingdom (including its colonles and defences) and in its trade, in a war with a great maritime power, showing the fleet considered necessary and its disposition."

Advices from Washington this week announce that the Thetis, now at Tacoma, W. T., has been telegraphed to await orders of the Department at that place, and the revenue cutter Bear will leave San Francisco in a few days on her voyage to the Behring Sea. The instructions sent by the Treasury Department to Capt. Healy, commanding the Bear, are very explicit. All vessels, no matter what the nationality, caught in this illegal work will be seized, condemned and sold. This was donen 1887, when 14 vessels, among them four British ships, were taken to Sitka, Alaska, and there disposed of. The work then was done by three revenue cutters. In view of the intention of the English Government to send a war ship from Vancouver a conference of Treasury and Navy Department May 21. There is no ship available on the Pacific coast at present, but it was decided to hurry up the work of commissioning the Iroquois, now at the Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The officers have all reported, and Comdr. Joshun Bishop, the commanding officer, reports that the ship will be ready for sea inside of a week. The crew, it is announced, will be taken from the recently returned survivors of the Samoan disaster, who are now quartered on the receiving ship Independence, and who have more than a year to serve.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 18.—Eusign Wm. R. Shoemaker, to the receiving ship Vermont.
Eusign Hugh Rodman, to the Hydrographic

Ensign Hugo Composers T. Walling, to the re-orialng ship Vermont July 16. Lieutenant John N. Jordan, to duty in the Coast

oeiaing ship Vermont July 16.
Lieutenant John N. Jordan, to duty in the Coast
Survey.
Chief Engineer Geo. W. Stivers, to the Navyyard, New York.
Chief Engineer Geo. J. Burnap, to duty at the
Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., in connection with
the construction of the machinery of the monitor
Monadnock.
Gunner John J. Walsh, to duty in the Ordnance
Department, Navy-yard, Washington.
Max 21.—Lieutenant Commander W. W. Gillpatrick, to the Naval Academy June 1.
Ensign John A. Hoogerwerff, to the Naval Observator June 1.
Max 22.—Lieutenant (junior grade) Edward D.
Bostick, to examination for promotion.
Max 23.—Commander T. F. Jewell, to instruction
in torpedo duties June 15.
Lieutenant Thos. C. McLean, to duty at torpedo
station June 1.
P. A. Engineer John F. Bingham, to examination
for promotion.
Chief Engineer A. S. Greene and P. A. Engineer
R. W. Galt and Harrie Webster, to Mare Island
Navy-yard.

R. W. Gan. Navy-yard.

Detached.

MAY 13.—P. A. Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, from the Thetis and ordered to Iroquois.

MAY 20.—Lieutenant L. C. Logan, from the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders.
Chief Engineer L. J. Allen, from Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 21.—Lieutenant O. E. Lasher, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

MAY 23.—Lieutenant J. C. Burnett, from the Adams and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

ence.
Lieutaants A. E. Culver and Frank R. H(ath, from the Vandalia and ordered to the Iroquois.
Ensign John H. Gibbons, from the Vandalia and ordered to the Adams.
Chaplain A. A McAlister, from the Trenton and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Rettred. Gunner T. B. Watkins, from May 20, 1889.

General Court-martial.

A naval general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Mare Island June 3, of which the following is the detail: Commo. John Irwin, Chief Engr. John W. Moore, Capt. John C. Watson, Comdrs. Thos. Nelson and Joshua Bishop, Chief Engr. Peter A. Rearick, and Lieut. Sumner C. Paine, J. A.

Naval Boards.

Navat Boards,

Lieut. Wm. E. Sewell, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine
Civil Engrs. P. C. Asserson and H. S. Craven have
been appointed a board to prepare plans and estimates for the improvement of the Navy-yard, New
York.

York.

A board composed of Med. Insp. Geo. H. Cooke,
Surg. T. C. Heyl and Asst. Surg. M. F. Gates will
meet at the League Island Navy-yard, May 27, for
examination of candidates for promotion.

· MARINE CORPS.

Captain L. E. Fagan, detached from Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., June I, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Ist Lieutensat Www.F. Spicer, from Marine Bar-racks at the Boston Yard on reporting of Captain Fagan, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy-

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during be week ending May 23: J. S. Kilderry, seaman, attached to tug Rocket was found drowned in Boston Harbor March 15,

1889.

Al. Whelan, ordinary seaman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 17.

R. Williamson, landsman, attached to Ajax, w.s. drowned near Richmond May 13.

C. O'Neil, landsman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 19.

John Edwards, private marine, died at Naval Hespital, Norfolk, Va., May 16.

Robert Cornell, captain's steward, attached to the Disputch, died at his home in Washington, D. C., May 21.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 17, 1889

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 17, 1889.

REAR ADMIRAL GEO. E. BELKNAP arrived on the station April 4, and assumed command of the squadron on the same date. The following is from the roster of officers on the station: Rear Admiral Geo. E. Belkoap, commander-in-chief, Personai staff—Capt. F. V. McNair, comdg. Omaho, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, flay lieutenant; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West, flag secretary; Naval Cadet C. B. Brittain, aide.

The admiral's flag was hoisted on the U. S. S. Omaha, and that ship is now flagghlp. It will be remembered that the Marion carried the flag of the late Rear Admiral Chandler, but, to all officers knowing the two ships, it is obvious that the Omaha is much the better fitted for a flagship, she being the larger ship in every way, fitted with electric lights and numerous other conveniences, besides being commanded by a full captain, who is the chief of staff. The importance of this latter fact was brought prominently into view when Admiral Chandler died, leaving the command of the station in the bands of an officer not beinging to his staff, and far separated from the flag secretary and all the squadron appers and documents, and not familiar with the methods and proceedings of the commander-in-chief, or not acquainted with the details and affairs requiring most immediate attention.

Since the Monocacu is to be sold May 13, there will be re-

separated from the Hag scoresty and site the methods and proceedings of the commander-in-chief, or not acquainted with the details and affairs requiring most immediate attention.

Since the Monocacy is to be sold May 13, there will be remaining on the station but three ships, the Omaha, Marion and Palos. That would suggest that some other ship or ships be sent out here without delay, for when one realizes the extent of coast to be cruised along, at nearly every port of which there are American interests, besides an occasional run up the great rivers like the Yangrise or the Pei Ho, it becomes evident that the three ships are not alequate. Many naval officers toins it a misrake toseli the Monocacy, she being just the kind of a boat needed on this station for river cruising, and could promptly quell such outbreaks as that which occurred at Chinkians last February. It is understood that there will be considerable competition in the bidding for her on the day fixed for her ale. Her valuation of \$10,000 in U.S. gold is regarded as a very low one. Separately from her will be sold her guus, tackle and equipments, boats, furniture, etc., etc.

The Marion and Omaha are both at Yokohama for the present; the Omaha will probably remain here till after the sale of the Monocacy. It is expected that the Marion will leave within a few days, probably for Ocea. Ensign Read, who received a severe stroke of paralysis at Tien-Tsin last winter on the Palos, is now much better, and has recently arrived at the Naval Hospital at this place. He is now able to walk about and has about recovered his voice.

A number of officers have been invited from the ships here to attend a garden party given by the Emperor of Japan. Among those that will attend are Rear Admiral Belranp, Captain McNair, of the Omaha; Captain Dyer, of the Marion, and Lieut-Comdr. Reisinger, of the Monocacy. Also Lieut-Comdr. Norris and West, of the commander-in-chief's personal staff'-Heltetts. J. M. Miller, W. P. Bey, C. F. Emmerich, D. L. Wilson and J. H. Bull, Chief

REVENUE MARINE.

REVENUE MARINE.

1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell, to the Bibb at Ogdensburg, N. Y.
2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, to the Grant at New York.
2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, to steamer Woodbury at Bastport, Me.
2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, to steamer Bibb.
2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, to steamer Bibb.
2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, to steamer Bibb.
2d Asst. Engr. Bugene Vallat, Jr., to temporary duty on the Fessonden at Detroit.
The orders assigning 1st Asst. Engr. J. T. Keleher to the Fessonden have been revoked.
1st Asst. Engr. A. F. Rockefeller died at Hudson, N. Y., May 9.
Cadets E. P. Bertholf, B. O. Crisp, L. L. Rebinson, R. H.
Brereton and F. G. Dodge have completed the examination for promotion to 3d ileutenant, and Cadet Bertholf has been ordered to the Woodbury.
Cadet R. O. Crisp, granted leave for 10 days; the remaining three placed on waiting orders.
The praises of the Revenue Cutter Corwin, and of the Revenue Marine Service itself are saunded by the N. Y. Sha in a recent editorial. The services expected of the Corwin have been manifold. "Into four or 8ve months her crew have crowded a great deal of business and adventure, chasing vessels laden with contraband whaskey, picking up shipwre ked sailors, socuring the sea for missing vessels, exploring the coast lines and islands, and performing much scientific service, from photographing the natives and collecting vocabularies to studying the glaciation of the coasts and mapping accurately the southern limit of permanent sea ice."

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTION.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., atent Atterneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Halbmayr, Vienda, Austria-Hungary, manufac-

May 21:
J. P., Halbmayr, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, manufacturing explosives.
P. Mauser, Oberndorff on-the-Neckar, Germany, magazine for firearms.
E. Maritand, Lordon, England, construction of ordnance, J. F. Ward, Jersey City, N. J., ship's ram.
E. McMahon, Somerville, Mass, hoisting apparatus.
T. L. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y., dynamo electric machine.

The next test of the 10-inch gun at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground will take place next week,
when it is proposed to have the Clark Deflective
Target experimented with. The gun will be
moved from the velocity battery to a platform
nearer the range. The target has been set up and
rivetted, and a bomb proof, 15 feet deep, has been
built. The distance from the gun to the target will
be about 200 feet, and for this range a smaller quantity of powder will be used and the velocity will be
considerably less than 2,000 feet. This deflective
armor is the invention of Asst. Eugr. B. F. Clark,
of the Navy, retired. Special cartridges of brown
prismatic powder have been prepared of something
less than two-thirds of the regulation charge.

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s, and throughout the summer months are the place of of many tired New York men and women." lso, to rent at \$25 a month, a COTTAGE in the same lo-ty. Address WM. A. KITTS, Office ARMY AND NAVI

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THE San Francisco Report says: "That fine Service paper, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, doubled of its May 4th issue to meet the demands of the Centennial demonstration, and as a compliment to the National Guard of the country gave full ros ters of the State troops in the procession. The Journal also commented in great detail on the bearing and appearance of each organization." The Alta California says: "Its critical comments on the bearing and appearance of the organizations were made by expert military observers and are therefore of value to all its readers."

THE English papers are too considerate to ask the question, but if we are not considered as meddling with what does not concern us, we should like to inquire how much the fact that a Royal sailor was in charge has to do with the humiliating loss of the costly ironclad Sultan. The Duke of Edinburgh has not yet made public his report upon the loss of the vessel and the salvage operations which resulted so

A London correspondent writes: "I have A LoxDon correspondent writes. It have reason to believe there is now going on a sort of informal parley among the war offices of the great powers on the subject of the admission of war correspondents to take part in future campaigns. Italy and Austria will have none of them as it is, and the feeling is distinctly growing that they are very kittle cattle, too dangerous to be played with."

An Ottawa despatch says: "It is the intention of the Canadian and imperial authorities to make great improvements in the defences of the Pacific sea-board ports, especially Esquimault," and the Cana-dian Minister of Finance is quoted as eaying: "If the Americans object to our establishing batteries commanding the entrance to Puget Sound, why let them build forts on the opposite side of the straits.'

A BRONZE statue of Major-General G. J. Stannard on a shaft of granite 13 feet high will be unveiled June 20 at Burlington, Vt.

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CAPTAIN EDW. PALLISER, in a recent letter to the London Army and Navy Gazette, discussing the possibility of difficulty between the United States and Canada, calls attention to the advantage Canada has in the military training of its officers. All officers of the active militia of Canada have, he tells us, "to go through their ccurse at the various military schools or resign their commissions. These schools consist of about 160 men each, with a large proportion of selected officers. There are artillery schools, cavalry schools, mounted infantry schools, and infantry schools scattered over the Dominion: hence a great majority of officers in the active militia have been thoroughly trained, while numbers of retired officers have also received a similar training. There is," he says, "no compulsory training nor permanent military school of regular officers and soldiers for militia that I know of in the United States. We all know that if officers are thoroughly instructed in their duties how quickly they will get a battalion into shape; whereas ignorant officers have little success, the men holding them in contempt. Canada is therefore accumulating a mass of trained officers, and I may add non-commissioned officers, as many of these attended the schools." The Minister of Militia and Defence can, he says further, "by a stroke of his pen, call out every man in Canada between the ages of 18 and 60 for the defence of their country, and those who did not obey would at once be committed to prison by the local magistrates. There is no such power in the United States and England, nor in our other great Colonies. The militia law was framed by English officers in the most autocratic manner for the Government of the Dominion when our troops retired, and the country was to a great extent left to its own defence. The Canadians readily accepted the lines laid down for their defence; their population is rapidly increasing, and officers are being carefully trained in great numbers."

We do not expect nor desire, any more than does Captain Palliser, that we should be embroiled with our good friends across the border. We should far rather woo them with the arts of the lover to that union into which even the coyest maiden may, in time and by good management, be persuaded. But even lovers will have their quarrels, and in view of the possibility of difference it is well to consider what is here said. The chief point of Captain Palliser's remarks is in what he says as to the

training of the Canadian militia officers. The want of such training is the great defect of our militia system. We should have schools for instruction of militia officers, and this instruction should be as exacting, within necessary limitations, as that at West Point. The voluntary system of receiving instruction is not applicable to military matters; training for officers should be compulsory, and the examinations for commission should be so thorough that there will be no danger of our ever entrusting the comfort and the lives of soldiers, and the honor of the country, to the hands of men who have no other qualifications for command than ignorant zeal and bumptious self confidence.

On one point, however, Captain Palliser is mis-taken: the President of the United States has equal authority with the Canadian Minister of Militia to call citizens to the defence of the country. The only difference is that in the case of the President this authority extends over a nation of sixty millions, and includes a militia force of adult males within the military age, on paper at least, more than twice the entire population of the Dominion of Canada, men, women and children included. We fould out during our Civil War what the stroke of Mr. Sew ard's or Mr. Stanton's "little bell" meant, and it has been settled by a series of legal decisions, including those of the highest court in the land, as well as by actual practice, that the President has the power at any moment to call into the service of the United States every militiaman in the land, nearly ten millions all told. It is true that this power is, in its terms, a limited power, confined to cases of actual invasion or of imminent danger of invasion. But, as the United States Supreme Court in the case of Martin v. Mott (12 Wheat., 19) declared, through the mouth of Mr. Justice Story: "We are all of opinion that the authority to decide whether the exigency has arrived belongs exclu sively to the President, and that his decision is con-clusive upon all other persons." It is not even necessary for the President to aver that the emergency contemplated in the Constitution has arisen in order to give effect to his orders calling upon the militia for service. Nor is the jurisdiction of a court-martial ordered for the trial of those refusing to obey such an order limited to the time of war, or in any way dependent upon the fact of war or peace. The sentence of the Court-martial trying Mott, the legality of which was affirmed by the highest court in the land, "was given three years or more after the war was concluded and in a time of profound peace." It is true that the power of the President is limited in terms, so far as foreign powers are concerned, to repelling invasion, but as we have no desire to disturb Canada this is not material. And aside from this, as the President has the power to call out the militia when he thinks it necessary to do so, and to put them under military control when called into service, the limitation is immaterial. As a matter of fact, our War of Rebellion was utterly unconstitutional, according to one school of theorists on both sides of the line, who kept up their contention to the end; but it was fought to a finish all the same, and some of the gentlemen who were too much occapied with splitting hairs to attend to the business in hand, which was that of fighting, found themselves in trouble,

The prospects of admission to the Engineer Corps of the Army, except by assignment as additional 2d lieutenants, is rather discouraging for the star members of this year's graduating class. There are no vacancies in this branch of the service at present existing, and none in prospect through retirement until 1895, except the one that will probably occur on the 1st of July by the retirement of Colonel Parke. Application has already been made for transfer to this vacancy by one of the graduates of last year, who was recommended by the Academic Board for the Engineer Corps.

A Law establishing a naval militia has been passed by Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island within a short time, Pennsylvania adopting this measure last week. The Governor of New York now has before him a similar measure, which was passed by the Legislature just adjourned, and as there is every good reason why he should sign through the water—yet that it is in the long run much more economical is shown most conclusively in Naval Constructor Hichborn's paper. The 19 knot ship which is only to be a 14 or 15 knot one, three months out of dock, is not what we want; better a 17 knot sheathed vessel that will not foul her bottom much and will make her full speed when

it, he no doubt will do so. The members of the Maritime Exchange of New York are already proposing to organize on the floors of the Exchange a battalion ready to offer its services to the Governor as soon as he shall sign the bill. New York certainly ought not to be behind other States in adopting a measure the merits of which have been so fully discussed and so clearly presented.

SHEATHED OR UNSHEATHED SHIPS.

In the last number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute Naval Constructor Hichborn, in discussing the question of sheathed and unsheathed ships, tells us that sheathing was in use so early as the first century of our era; that the art was afterward lost, and subsequently rediscovered. Beginning with our new Navy, Mr. Hichborn shows the great advantage which a clean bottomed vessel has over a foul one, by citing the cases of the sister ships Atlanta and Boston. The Atlanta upon her trial trip, with a bottom recently painted, made 15.5 knots with 3,345 indicated horse-power, while the Boston (which had been lying in the Wallabout for over a year and consequently had a very foul bottom), made 1.7 knots less, while indicating 435 greater horse power. . The Ranger and Alert furnish additional "frightful examples" of what occurs to unsheathed bottoms. The former vessel at her last docking had attached to her bottom as much as twelve tons of marine growth; and this, too, after she had been for some time in the fresh waters of Mare Island Straits, in which a portion of the growth had perished. The effect of this mass of matter was to increase the coal consumption 100 per cent.

Nor is fouling the only peril to which the steel ship is exposed. A much more serious evil, and one not by any means easily remedied, is the pitting which not infrequently results. The Boston and Dolphin have already suffered materially from this cause, and the recent docking of the Atlanta has shown unmistakable evidence of the same deterioration on portions of her bottom. Frequent docking is therefore shown to be a necessity; indeed, it is fully admitted by those who argue in favor of unsheathed ships. But where can frequent docking be had, and at what expense ! It is one thing to go into a Government dock and have the bottom cleaned by the ship's company, but what is done in a private establishment, where interest on capital, deterioration of plant, etc., are to be taken into consideration? The places where our ships can be docked are by no means legion, and, further, the cost will be excessive. Especially would this be the case in time of war. The use of a Government dock would most likely be refused, and if a private one were permitted to do the work, the charge would naturally be an exorbitant one. With this in mind, there occurs this question in international law: If coal is to be de clared contraband of war, will not docking be placed in the same category? An unfriendly power would undoubtedly say, "No coal or dock ing facilities permitted to belligerents." Having shown that the dockage and coal accounts of our new Navy will be much greater than those of the old one, by reason of the unsheathed bottoms, it is shown that the sheathing which is advocated is by no means an experiment but that it has been fully and successfully tried in other services, and that when the work is properly done, there is no fear of galvanic action being set up.

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed in our editorial of August 16, 1887, as to the impropriety of going on with the building of unsheathed vessels; indeed, in the light of the article under consideration, we are quite sure that such a policy is an unwise one. It is an unfortunate thing that the last Advisory Board reversed the decision of its predecessor in this matter. Admitting the truth of the contention that the weight of the sheathing reduces the effective displacement-or requires more power to drive a given effective displacement through the water-yet that it is in the long run much more economical is shown most conclusively in Naval Constructor Hichborn's paper. The 19 knot ship which is only to be a 14 or 15 knot one, three months out of dock, is not what we want; better a 17 knot sheathed vessel that will not foul

called on, than a 20 knot one that cannot get away from a drydock. Can it be that all our new cruisers are to be such only in name, and that they are to hover around the Navy yards at New York or San Francisco as the Atlanta and Boston have been doing these two years and more? Although Mr. Hichborn does not say so, yet he leaves us with the impression that he would even now sheath the bot toms of the ships under construction, though the result would be an apparent loss of speed upon their trial trips. Certainly he has presented a most powerful argument for the censideration of those who are to design the next new ships that will be added to the fleet. Let us have some ships that can keep the sea for a reasonable period without being obliged to go into dock once a quarter.

THERE seems to be a difference among our English Service contemporaries as to the degree of credit to be awarded to Captain Kane, of H. M. S. Calliope, for the escape of his vessel during the hurricane at Samoa. The Army and Navy Gazette quotes a statement concerning the vessels at Apia that "they all tried to get to sea, which shows that they knew the right thing to do, and tried to do it." Of this it says: "We now know that none of them tried to get to sea; in the case of the German and American ships, because some certainly could not, and the others would not desert their countrymen; but in the case of the Calliope, because her Captain thought it best to hold on." In other paragraphs the Gazette says: "The moral remains: Modern vessels with inadequate steam power are no better off in a hurricane when caught at anchor than the old sailing craft. It is high time that we heard the last of the exceptional seamanship displayed on this occasion. Why Captain Kane did not attempt to leave the harbor at once he will probably explain to the Admiral on the Australian Station and to the Admiralty." "It is pleasant to reflect that the Americans also acted with splendid pluck, coolness, and nerve in this emergency." "It has long been a dispute among masters of steamships whether it is wiser when lying at anchor bow on to a hurricane to trust to the anchors alone, to 'steam against your cables, or to slip the latter and face the storm at once Apparently the American and German ships adopted the plausible plan of steaming against their bow anchors to relieve the strain upon them. plan, it is held, has led many a ship to destruction. Without wishing to detract anything from the credit due to Captain Kane, the fact remains that it was steam power and not seamanship that saved the one vessel that escaped the wreck at Apia. was the stoker in the fireroom and not the Captain on the bridge who proved to be the ultimate factor of safety. Speaking for the British Service, a writer in the United Services Gazette says :

writer in the United Services Gazette says:

There is one most important subject upon which the vast majority of naval executive officers are supremely ignorant. I silude to the subject of stoking. Ween questioned on this important branch of naval science, the average leutenant will tell you that it is only a matter of shovelling coals on to a fire, and turning a tap now and then, and there's an end of the matter, ask the fireman of a locomotive, running one of our splendid mail trains, to keep time, if that is his view of the matter, ask the fullders of torpedo boats whether any stoker is good enough to put on when their boats are tested on the mile: ask steambout companies, the boilers of whose vessels do not give out on the slightest provocation, as do our naval ones; and ask locomotive superintendents of railways if they would agree with this definition of the art of good firing. There is no doubt that the failure of many of our ships in the matter of speed, the untimely giving out of their boiler subes, and the leaky condition of their boilers can in general be traced to faulty stoking. This has been much more marked since the introduction of the "forced draft," and is due to the fact that their Lordships at the Admiratly (executive officers) look upon the stokers as of secondary importance to the sessum of claus, and have done so for years, having entirely failed to appreciate the revolution that steam has brought about in naval science.

The absence from Washington during the greater part of the week of Secretary Proctor, Secretary Tracy and General Schofield resulted in stagnation in the War and Navy Departments equal to that which prevails during the vacation period. This condition, however, should be regarded as only the calm before the storm, for there are numerons matters requiring the early attention of these officials, and which, when settled, will set the storm flags flying again. Among the many questions now awaiting the attention of the Secretary of War are the allotment of appropriations for the new fiscal year, especially with reference to enlargements and improvements of military posts; the appointment of the civilian experts on the War Records board; the selection of disabled officers to fill the four ex-

isting vacancies on the limited retired list; the dctail of a superintendent of the Military Academy; a reassignment of some of the officers of the Adjutant General's office, incident to the retirement of General Drum, and the consideration of certain matters to be submitted by the Ordnance and Fortification Board. One of the first objects to occupy the attention of General Schofield will be the re ports of division commanders, recommending a programme for the summer encampments and manœuvres called for by General Orders issued in the early part of the year. The reports are now all in and await bis action. The Secretary of the Navy will have his hands full with matters pertaining to new ships. The plans of the three 2,000 ton vessels and one 3,000 ton vessel are ready, and it is expected that the Secretary will advertise for proposals for the construction of the vessels, and probably the Thomas vessel, by the 1st of July. The allotment of appropriations and the award of contracts for the next fiscal year are among the other items that will require his close attention for

THE 2d U. S. Artillery is now en route from the South to its designated stations in the North, and the 4th U. S. Artillery is converging upon Atlanta. We give the new stations this week under the head of each regiment.

THE details of Regular Army officers to attend encampments of the National Guard have commenced for the season of 1889. These encampments promise to be of greater interest than ever.

THE successful candidates from the ranks for com missions as 2d heutenants in the Army will not be as numerous this year as last. From the proceedings of departmental boards thus far received at the Adjutant General's Office, it appears that five of the eight examined were recommended for appoint-ment. Only two more cases are to be heard from as far as the Adjutant General's Office is informed. eight ment. These are in the Department of Columbia. The greatest number, therefore, available for appointment from the ranks, will not exceed seven, four less than the number appointed last year. The five successful candidates already heard from are Sergeant Lunsford, Battery H, 2d Artillery, a native of Georgia, who was examined at St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Sergeant Erich C. Grabowski, Co. H, 22d Inf., examined at Fort Snelling, born in Germany; Ser-geant Frederick S. Wild, Co. H, 17th Inf., examined at Omaha, Neb., born in New York City; Corporal Wedemeyer, Co. H, 22d Inf., examined at Omaha, Neb., born at West Point, N. Y.; Sergeant Simeon H. Drum, Co. H, 7th 1nf., examined at Omaha, Neb., born in Randolph, N. Y. He is a son of Lieut, Col W. F. Drum, 12th Inf.

BIRD L. FLETCHER, an officer on the retired list of the Army, was dismissed July 24, 1872. Under the decision of the Runkle case he endeavored to set aside his dismissal, on the ground that the proceedings of the Courtmartial in his case had not been submitted to the President for his action. To correct this irregularity, President Cleveland formally approved the original President Cleveland formally approved the original order of dismissal. Fletcher then entered his claim for pay between the date of his original dismissal and the order of President Cleveland. This claim is disallowed by the Treasury; by the Second Auditor, because the appointment of another officer in Fletcher's place operated to dismiss him under the law in Blake decision; by the 2d Comptroller, be cause he considers the claim stale. "I have held," says the Comptroller, "that, although no particular statute of limitation has claims before the Treasury Department, the general principle of equity that stale demands will not be considered is applicable to such proceedings as the present, and gives the ac-counting officers the right and imposes upon them the duty of disallowing such claims.

THERE seems to be some hitch in the work on the er Baltimore. The preliminary, or con tractor's trial of the machinery took place about two weeks ago, but so far no intimation has been re-ceived by the Navy Department from the builders, the Messrs. Cramp, as to the date for the official trial. The ship is now many months behind time. Her battery, so far as the 6 inch guns are concerned, is nearly ready and is in such a state of work that it can be put on board when the ship is accepted by the Government.

THE care with which Second Comptroller Butler has guarded his decision in the Grant longevity pay case to prevent premature publication and the fact that he has sent it to the Public Printer to be pub.

lished in pamphlet form, ostensibly for the convenience of the officials of the Treasury Department, but in reality for the edification of the author, would suggest the idea that this production is to be the crowning act of his official career, which, for-tunately for the Army officers, is now near its close. To some of his confidential friends, however, he has acknowledged that his action is favorable to the Grant claums.

RECENT computations of official figures received at the Adjutant-General's Office show a substantial increase in the number of desertions in the Army during the first half of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period for the previous year. The increase during the past two months, as unofficially reported from many posts, indicates a very considerable increase in prospect for the whole year.

THE trial of the pneumatic gun carriage, which was announced for Wednesday, has again been postponed, this time for ten days or two weeks, according to the information furnished by the directors of the new invention. No reason is given, but it is understood that the 10-inch gun, with which the carriage has to be tested, has not yet been mounted, owing to some delay at the Proving Ground, due, it is said, to the absence of Lieut.mdr. J. H. Dayton, the superintendent

cause of the revocation of the order detailing 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., to duty as recorder of the Territorial Claims Board will be explained in a day or two, when an order will appear assigning 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., to that duty. The order in Lieut. Ayrea's case was issued by the Acting Secretary of War without knowing that Lieut. Mills was booked for the place.

THE tenth anniversary and graduating exercises of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School took place May 22. The programme was varied and attractive. and well illustrated the excellent work done by Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., and his assistants. Secretary of the Interior Noble presented the

THE newspaper reports from Berlin indicate that the conference on Samoan matters is progressing to satisfactory conclusions, and the American representatives are the recipients of many pleasant at tentions from the residents of the German capital. well as from the Government officials.

THE Alamo Monumental Association of Texas, which proposes to build in the city of San Antonio monument to commemorate the great sac ritice of March 6, 1836, appeals to the people of all the States of our Union for help in creeting this proposed monument and the restoration of the hurch of the Alamo.

THE Bartholdi Crèche has again received from the War Department permission to erect its cottage and tent on Bedlow's Island. It has proved most useful in meeting the needs of mothers who cannot in the hot summer days go a longer distance from New York with their sick or debilitated infants.

THE U.S. Senators, says the San Francisco Report, who recently visited the Presidio "were charmed with its situation and readily recognized its park possibilities. The Presidio is destined to be one of the most beautiful parks in the world, and General Miles is just the man to help the good work along.

The dedicatory season at Gettysburg was opened May 20 by Wiedrichs's Battery I, 1st New York Artillery. Their monument is on the summit of East Cemetery Hill, close to the observatory. Pennsylvania Day came May 21 and 22.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon completion of bis inspection at Plattsburgh Barracke, Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, and inspect the company of his regiment at that station (S. O. 118, Div. Atl., May 24).

Ist Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, adjutant, 5th Artillery, is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 118, Div. Atl., May 24.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., May 31. Detail: Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Jackson, Major Jacob B. Rawles, Captains Frank B. Smith, George G. Greenough, Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieuts, Leverett H. Walker, Clarence Deems, Adelbert Cronkhite, 2d Lieuts, George W. Gatchell, Albert M. Hunter, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., J. A.

Miss Mary Hartwell Bonesteel, sister of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, U. S. A.. will be married June 6, at Brocklyn, to Mr. F. H. Knight, of Oakland, Cal.

CAPTAIN THOMAS M. McDougall, 7th Cav., and J. A. Hinman, Engineer Corps, are in danger of being added to the "awaiting retirement list," Orders were issued this week directing them to appear before retiring boards.

PAYMASTER WHAM'S LOSS.

GEN. MILES telegraphed May 17 to the Adjutant-General as follows: "The commanding officer, Fort Thomas, A. T., reports that Cyclone Bill was ar-rested at Clifton and was brought into the post on the evening of May 16 by Lieut. Clark and U. S. Marshal Breckinridge. C. O. Thomas caused the ar-rest on the evening of May 16 of M. L. Cunningham, of Fort Thomas; that both have been identified by some of the paymaster's escort and by the woman Frankie Stratton as being two of the robbers. It is believed more of the robbers will be captured."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Despatches from Messins bring news of the rescue of four men by the Dreadnought while on her way from Port Augusta to Catania. The look out man reported a boat capsized some distance off. The wind was blowing almost a burricane, and there was a very rough sea running. The uno clad's course, however, was at once altered, and on getting alongside, a 40 ft. Sicilian boat was found bottom upwards, with four men clinging to it. The poor fellows were almost exhausted. They stated that when three miles off Cafania their mast and sail, and one of their crew, were blown overboard and never seen again. When rescued, they had been in the water five hours, and had given up hope, until, as they were carried on the top of a big wave, they saw the Dreadnought bearing down upon them. By Captain Digby's orders stimulants and food were given to the exhausted Italians, and the blue-jackets voluntarily contributed a dry rig out for each. The same despatches bring intelligence of the remarkably narrow escape from death of Lt. C. J. Briggs, of the Dreadnought. He went down in a diving suit to look for a torpedo which had previously sunk. As he did not respond to the signals of the man in charge of the lines, the latter had him rapidly hauled up. Lieut. Briggs had lost consciousness, and in another minute or two must have died. Thanks to a robust constitution, he quickly recovered.—Army and Navy Gazette.

SHOULDER STRAP FOR CARBINE SLING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Is common with many others, I believe that a shoulder strap (similar to that ou the uniform coat) should be worn on a trooper's blouse. It is a noticeable fact that when moving at a "trot" or faster gait, it is almost impossible to keep the carbine sling from falling off the shoulder, thus hampering the trooper in the proper execution of commands. This is more particularly evident in the execution of the "Loading. Alming and Firing," and when on skirmish line at an "advance." I believe that the suggestion of a shoulder strap, if brought to the notice of the proper authority, would meet with approval, as it would undoubtedly keep the sling in its place and prevent the trooper from being hampered in the manner referred to. A CAVALRYMAN.

DECORATION DAY PARADE IN BROOKLYN

THE Second Brigade, N. Y., will parade with the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day, Thursday, May 30, 1899. The 18th, 32d and 47th Regiments will assemble at South 8th street and Bedford avenue; the 14th and 32d and the 8d Hat. at South 8th street and Bedford avenue. The line of march will be along Bedford avenue to Lafayette avenue, to Clermont avenue, to Willoughby avenue—to Cumberland street, where the column will be reviewed—to Lafayette avenue, to South Oxford street, to Hanson place, to Flatbush avenue, where the brigade will be dismused. The 17th Separate Company will, by special request, parade with the Grand Army Posts at Flushing, L. I. The Signal Corps of the Brigade is assigned to special duty at the reviewing stand (Cumberland street).

Two representatives of foreign countries will be dmitted to the West Point Military Academy in une next under special authority granted by act f Congress. They are Henry Le Comte, of Swit-erland, and Jose Antres Urtecho, of Nicaragua.

G. V. Fox, so long the efficient Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to John Ericsson, dated Washington, Jan. 20, 1882, said: "I think the Secretary of the Navy is beginning to rely more upon Walker than any one else in the Department. He is a sensible, clear-headed, cool officer."

LIEUTENANT WM. P. DUVALL, 5th Art, was ordered from Washington this week on a trip North, for the inspection of money accounts and colleges at which Army officers are stationed. The tour is within the scope of Lieut.-Col. Lawton's cuties, but as he is now in Texas on a special inspection, Lieut. Duvail was ordered in his place.

A MAN passing himself off as "Capt. S. N. Jet. cinson, U. S. Navy," has been engaged in victimizing some over innocent people. He pretended to be on intimate terms with Commo. Walker, Admiral Porter, Commo. Schley and other naval officers, and stated that he intended to command the Yorktown. He availed himself of the kindness of a newspaper man to secure identification at a bank and had a check cashed. It turned out to be a forgery, and "S. N. Jenkinson" is now behind the bars of a prison cell

The Evening Tribune, El Paso, Texas, of March 17, says: "El Paso is to lose one of her most genial, intellectual and popular gentlemen, Major M Clure, Paymaster U. S. troops. He has received orders from the War Department to remove from this place to Sioux City, Iowa. The Major has been so long and favorably known here, always pleasant a fine conversationalist, and gentlemanly in manner, he will be sadly missed by our society folks; but life is short, and we all soon must part, and farewell is a word of necessity, not pleasure."

The father of Capt. Wm. P. Rogers, 17th Infantry, Elisha H. Rogers, died at his residence, Level, Md., on Monday, May 20, aged 72. He was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Harford County, Md., and his funeral, which took place on Tuesday atternoon, was attended by numerous friends and relatives from all parts of Harford County and Ceoil Ccunty, where he formerly resided. He leaves a widow and three sons besides Capt. Rogers.

THE STATE TROOPS.

DRESS UNIFORMS.

DRESS UNIFORMS.

The bill appropriating \$75.000 for the purchase of dress uniforms for the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having passed the House and Senate at Harrisburg, is now awaiting the sanction of Governor Beaver to become a law. Some doubt has been expressed, says the Item. of Philadelphia, as to whether or not the Governor would sign the bill, it being said that his Excellency having vetoed a number of bills making appropriations to charitable institutions, which really required State aid, the Governor could not consistently approve an act to spend the State's money for a mere matter of show.

Talks with many military men in Philadelphia upon the subject of a dress uniform for the Guard showed a great unanimity of ophion in the matter. All those who were approached declared that each organization should be allowed to wear a distinctive uniform, if it so willed. Col. Bounaffon said: "This United States Army uniform business for dress is played out. Recollections of New York are too fresh to decry any similarity in parade equipment of a large body of soldiers."

"There is no doubt," said Major Chew, "that to uniform the enture Guard in a dress uniform of one pattern would soon be productive of the same criticism as now obtains against the fatigue clothing. If the Guard are assembled in one place and two or three men misbehave the whole body is condemned, owing to the similarity of uniform. But, if each command was uniformed different, in case of any desire to identify a man it would be easy to see whether he was a Fencible, a 2d or a lst Regiment man or a member of any other organization."

Further than this, if a uniform is to be ordered for display purposes, exactly alike for every command, it will deter many men from joining the Guard, as there is always a pride in uniform, no matter where you take it, either in the Regular Service, abroad or at home, and those organizations who wear a fine and handsome uniform always catch the best material among the volunteer soldiers.

Another officer, no commenti

NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

WE published last week the list of commands that would be ordered to camp this season, from official advise, as far as was then decided. The separate companies were not designated. The following is announced as the detail: June 25 to June 3, 3d Sep. Co., of Oneonts; 5tb, of Newburg, and 17th, of Flushing. July 27 to Aur. 3-9th sep. Co., of Whitehall; 36th, of Schenectady: 44th, of Utica, and 46th, of Aunsterdam. Aug. 3 to 10—35th Sep. Co., of Ogdeneburgh; 38th, of Oswego; 43th, of Olean, and 45th, of 'Ortland. It is rumored that a detail will be made from some of the batteries and that Troop A will be detailed on some particular outy. We have heard nothing official as to this, however.

USING THEIR OWN PIECES.

USING THEIR OWN PIECES.

G. O. 19. May 9. A. G. O., State of New York, among other instructions relative to rifle practice, directs in regular practice each enlisted man to shoot with the piece issued by the State and brought by him on the ground, unless the same is declared imperfect by an inspector of rifle practice. This is as it should be, but the rule is openly violated, and the only way to avoid it is to have the scorer note after each man's name the number of his piece. This would prevent the using of some half a dozen picked rifles by a whole company, unless over two-thirds of the rifles were worthless, which, of course, is not so. We should be glad to see the rule in question strictly enforced, as it ought to be.

AGAINST THE "BUSH" BILL.

AGAINST THE "BUSH" BILL.

We have received from Mr. McCoskry Butt, 7th Regt.
N. G. S. N. Y., a letter civing a very full argument against
the bill before Gov. Hill entitlea, "An act to provide a rifle
rarge for the use of the National Guard," and strongly advocating its veto. Mr. Butt says: Its provisions are unnecessary and intended to injure instead of aiding the cause
it appears to advocate and support. Considered as a benefit
to the National Guard or to the taxpayers of the Srate of
New York, the expenditure as proposed in Sec. 3, of \$25,000
for land at Creedmoor is absolutely unnecessary. The range
at that place, if the targets should be properly rearranged,
is entirely sufficient for the only purpose for whoch it could
be required by the State; namely, a practicing, 1,593; men
absent, 941; total, 2,594.

The only extra costs beyond replacing the old targets will
be the erection of an earth mound, which expense is but
small corapared with that of the purchase of the 29 acres of
land, as now proposed. Mr. Butt gives a diagram and explanation of how the targets should be arranged, and also
e3vocates the use of paper targets, and says, among other
things: Virtually everything needs repairs, which will be
almost as costly as the construction of new ranges.

The cost of transportation to and from New York City to
Queeus (the railroad station nearest to Creedmoor) is 76
cents. To Van Courtland, 30 cents. Economy in favor of
route to Van Courtland range, 46 cents.

If on account of the large expenditure proposed on the
old site, money is lacking for rendering qualifying posible
at the new park; if the Adjutant-General orders the let
Brigade, consisting of men practicing, 3,019; men absent,
2,096; total, 5,085; to Creedmoor, the increased one of tranap-riation, i. e., waste of State moneys, will be 5,085 x. 46 is
2,431.0. To this sum add interest at 5 per cent, on 325,000
to be expended by the Bush bill, say \$1,250, and the lose to
the taxpayer without gain to the Guard is \$3,681.

If to this be added the

Should we include the operation of the corresponding to 2,994 x(76-50) is \$1,348.64. Add \$7.681, total, \$3,683.60. Under these circumstances; it were better to close Creedmoor and send our comrades of the Second Brigade to the Yan Courtland range. In that case, allowing 10 conte extra transportation per man, from Brooklyn to New York, the send of the context of th

i State. It. Butt says further: The National Guard obtains no left from the Bush Bill, the State obtains no benefit; the taxpayer financially prepares the ground for the

members of the First and Second Brigades to contribute the cash prizes to be carried off, at the Fall meeting, to Messachusetts or Pennsylvania.

The latter State has no national rifle association, but a lish Rext., with every man qualified as a marksman, and of these 106 are sharpshoovers, (25 pr cent).

Looking at the Lour Island piain as a school for rifle practice, to say it is popular or advantageous as a range to National Guardsmen is an error. The time necessary to go to Creedmoor and obtain one hour's practice, in either morning or afternoon, uses completely that part of the day.

to Creedmoor and obtain one hour's practice, in either morning or afternoon, uses completely that part of the day. The expense of the rairoad to and from there (76 cents) is quite a large item for many, I may say the majority, of men in the State service, besides paying 36 cents for the privilege of shooting ten shots at a target; probably loaned, and on a range certainly supported by the State, places the willing mechanic at a great disadvantage as compared with the more highly salaried cierk.

If we consider the number of men qualifying in the marksmen's badge matches, we find the 7th with 49: 33d with 23d together, 055 out of the 925 in the entire First and Second Brigades, succeeding in obtaining their badge in that contest.

In the First Brigade, out of 1,645 qualifications, the 7th has 99, leaving but 527 to divide among the 8th, 9th, 12th, 69th and 71st Regiments, and lat and 2d Batteries. A system which produces such a result must be wrong.

C-rtainly nothing on speak more plainly avainst the continuance of husting the First Brigade to Creedmoor. The absorbeism from the rifle practice is largely on the increase of 248 practicing, the First Brigade shows a decrease of 183.

Many average riflemen are far preferable to a few cracks, such as educated by the present system, and will continue

crease or 34 practicing, the First Brigade shows a docrease of 123.

Many average riftemen are far preferable to a few cracks, such as educated by the present system, and will continue as long as it is sustained by endeavors directed more to optimize the system the Bush bill proposes to condone should be killed, not perpetuated.

The system the Bush bill proposes to condone should be killed, not perpetuated.

As Governor of this State, entrusted with her welfare and her good, His Excellency, David B. Hill, should veto at once the R. P. Bush bill, "To privide a rife range for the use of the National Guard." As Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, have Van Cortlandt range placed in readiness toe immediate use, give numerous free practice days to the National Guard, so that the blue and the grav may meet on equal terms at the range, the only superiority being that won with the rifle.

ATTENDANCE OF 1st AND 2D BRIGADES, N. Y., AT CESTENNIAL PARADE, APRIL 30, 1800. 1st Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. L. Fitzgerald.

and the land of the land	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Total Strength.
Brig. Comdr. and Staff	12	1	13
Signal Corps	17	11	28
Troop A	82	5	87
1st Battery		18	121
2d Battery	97		102
7th Regiment	956	81	1087
8th **	412	63	425
9th "	476	223	699
12th "	597	90	677
400.4 60	591	60	600
e0:h	780	197	000
Wint 10	470	98	571
1194	410	940	011
Total	4567	850	5317
2D BRIGADEBRIG	GEN. J. N	CLEER.	
Brig. Comdr. Staff & Sig. Corps	27	4	31
13th Regiment	614	108	792
14th "1	404	84	578
204 "	758	BB	846
32d . "	356	70	426
47th "	440	79	510
31 Battery	72	11	83
17th Separate Company	54	7	61
Atta Echarate Company		-	- 07
Total	2885	451	3336

Eighth New York .- Col. Geo. D. Scott.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment assembled in the armory on Friday, May 17, for battalion drill and dress parade, and the boys of Grammar School No. 83, who paraded in the Centennial parade, also were present, and gave an exhibition drill. After the assembly had sounded, a battallon of three companies of 24 fles marched into the armory. The boys were well received by an immense audience, and as they marched by in company froat they presented a most handsome appearance. The command wheeled into line and formed for review. After the ranks were opened Colonel Scott inspected the battalion, but in passing the colors be neglected to salute. The ranks were closed and the companies ordered to see in review. The passang was remarkably well done. After the review the battalion was dismissed. One error was noticed, that in the formation of the right company fast small boys were on right of the company instead of the left. The drill was a surprise to the military men present, and the advocates of the cades system for the Guard would have seen an excellent example of what can be done by the boys. The regiment, under command of Colonel Scott, was formed for battalion drill. The formation was fair. In the manual of arms many of the flie closers went through the entire manual. In the several movements the guides were slow. Colonel Scott was presented with an engreesed set of regolutions for the use of the armory for the drills of the grammar school boys.

Thirteenth New York-Col. D. E. Austen.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

On Saturday evening, May 18, Co. K. Capt. Luscomb, assembled at the armory preparatory to taking part in an all night tour of instruction outdoors. Fatigue uniform was worn with canteen and havereack, and overcoats siung in Regular Army fashion. Some 76 men were present. March was taken up for the plazas at Prospect Park, where Capt. Luscomb divided the company into two sections and went into skirmish drill. There was a very beavy for, and after the men were deployed it was impossible for the men on either flank to see the opposite. This had no ill-effect on the instruction, but made it a little more like reality and increased the alortness of the men. The commands were given by the hugle. The men were instructed in deploying, firing and advanced up hill and down, driving back the imaginary enemy. At the conclusion of this drill guard duty was taken up. The shelters at the east side lands of the park were opened for the use of the company, where headquarters were established and also the guardhouse, and the man not on duty were comfortably housed. Sentries were duly posted and to further the instruction temporary outposts were established. In order to instruct as many as possible, the sentries were relieved every hour. When, at 12 F. M. grand rounds were made, the inspection resulted most satisfactorily. During the tour of duty the usual camp routine was observed. During the evening a bonfire was made, which was found quite cheering, and the clam chowier, hot coffee and bread served, were, it is almost unnecessary to say, greatly relished. On Sunday morning before leaving the ground a review was held. Admiral H. Patterson, of the Hartian Navy, was present as a guest. The company were dismissed at the armory Sunday morning about 8.30 o'clock, and the practical lesson they underwent will undoutedly add to their benefit. This is the fourth all night outdoor drill the company has taken part in.

Co. I, Captain G. G. Cochran, will proceed to Richemond Hill, Long Liand, for an

9-1-11

ment to leave the State of New York from August 17 to 28, for the purpose of visiting Niagara Falls, Chicage, Omaha and Mindeapolis, and further asks, if permission is granted, that General Headquarters apply to the Executives of the several States through which the regiment must necessarily pass for permission therefor. Colonel Austen is also making arrangements to send a large part of the regiment over Long Island during the summer for some practical outfoor instruction. They will probably travel as far as Heamstead, each officer being given a section of country to investigate. He will be called upon for a topographical report and suggestions as to the methods of decade in one a hostile force should effect a landing on the island. The idea is an excellent one, and is received with much favor throughout the regiment.

Twenty-third New York.-Col. J. N. Partridge.

THE contest for the Roman Banner has excited great in-terest throughout the regiment during the season. It re-sulted finally in a victory for the team of Co. F with an aggregate score of LSE points against LSE points made by the team from Co. B—a very narrow margin. Co. A was blind in the shoot with a score of 7.59 points. The total scores of the teams of the above companies at the three competitions were as follows:

Company F, first shoot	430
Total	1,310
Company B, first shoot	440
Total	1,801
Company A, first shoot	483
Total. The banner must be won three times before be on	

The banner must be won three times before be coming final property. Co. 8 has thus far won it twice, and Cos. A. D. and F once each. Three other teams entered the competition, via. Cos. K. D. and C. The armory range has been in constant use during the past season, and many excellent socres have been made.

The regiment goes to Creedmoor for rifle practice on June 4, 5, 7, and 13.

Co. A. Capt. Everdell, had an interesting outdoor drill on Saturday evening, May 18.

Forty-seventh New York .- Col. E. F. Gaylor.

The regiment will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform, white body belts (without carridge boxes or bay onet scabbards), and fatigue caps, on Sunday, May 28, for the purpose of attending Divine service, on invitation of the Rev. Henry A. Powell, chaplain 47th Regiment, Assembly at 70 clock P. M. Although attendance is not compulsory, the commandant hopes that every member will endeavor to be present.

Sixty-ninth New York.-Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

Sixty-ninth New York,—Ool. Jas. Cavanagh.
The left wins of the regiment assembled May 16 for drill in the school of the battailon. The companies were equalized into four companies, sixteen files, and were turned over to Major Duffy. As one of the companies was improperly formed, the command was dismissed and ordered to reform. The battailon executed companies bresst from the right and march to the left. In executing the left turn the left suide should have couse to a carry. They remained at right shoulder. Many of the movements were repeated and well performed. Seme movements were repeated and well performed. Seme movements were spoiled by the ignorance of the guides. The men were attentive and the heat was very opprensive. The regiment has much improved in battailon drill during the last drill season. After the drill the battailon was quickly formed for dress parade, but the color guard paraded with fixed bayonets. The manual of arms was fair. Many men are too carelees the handling their pieces. Many of the non-commissioned officers paraded in their State coats, instead of the bivuse.

Seventy-first New York .- Col. Fred. Kopper.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

Quitz a little breeze was raised in the regiment over a difference of opinion between Capt. A. W. Belknap, of Co. B. and the majority of members of that company. Last February, at the regular business meeting, the company desired to adopt a new set of by-laws and wanted the business meetings conducted in accordance with Cushing's Manual, except wherein it in any, way conflicted with the Code. The captain wanted them run in accordance with his views, irrespective of those of the company. He finally accede, however, to the adoption of the by laws as proposed, but declared that he would expunge, at any time be saw fit, any clause he chose, notwithstanding the fact that they, before becoming the o mpany by-laws, must be accepted by the Judge Advocate General, and with his acceptance become equally binding upon officers and enlisted men alike. (See M. C., par. 179.)

A meeting of the company was held recently, at which was signed by some & members, and a copy of the same forwarded to Col. Kopper. Capt. Belknap upon learning the state of affairs concluded this was an act of insubordination, and placed his non-commissioned officers in arrest. They were Sergts. W. H. Orson, T. R. Cavanagb. C. G. Reton, J. W. Stevens, and A. H. Paul and Corple, Beekman, Young, Walker, Stabl, Schumacher, Youlin and Austin. This action was overruled by Colonel Kopper, who vacated the order of arrest and assigned Lieut. C. H. Smith to command of the company, after, appointing Capt. Belknap Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. Judge Advocate General.

TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE CO. N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE CO., N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE CO., N. Y.

The 12th annual inspection of the 22d Sep. Co., N. Y.,
Svratoga Citzen's Corps, Capt. R. C. McEwen, was made
May 14, by the Assistant loap, General, Col. Thomse H. MoGrath. Out of a total strength of St. officers and colisted
men. 79 answered to the call of the roil, making a percentage
of 93.30 present. The details of the coremony were gene
through with oreditably to inspector and inspected.
Through the courtesy of Col. McGrath the annual competitive drill of the two piatoons was substituted for the regular company manceuvres usual on such occasions. Capts.
Stappole and Wing, of the 10th Battalion, Aibany, acted as
judgree. The first pla'con was in command of Lieut. Hall
and the second of Lieut. Blob. It was a superb exhibition of
what careful and conscientious work, ably directed, can
bring about. Marching movements and the menual occupied the time until nearly 10 o'clock, when Capt. Stacpole,
stepping to the front, after company had been formed, said,
in substance: "Gentlemen of the 22d Separate Company;
When a year ago, Capt. Wing and myself were invited by
you to act as judges in your annual competitive platoon
drill, and did so, we said them that 't was the finest exhibition we had ever witnessed, and we promised ourselves that
we would witness the next drill, even though we came as
private citizens. You were courteous enough, however, to
invite us to officiate again, and I can say truthfully that a
more difficult task was never set. It is almost impossible to
decide. Each platoon is superior to the other in some points,
and there is scarcely a hair's breagth of difference between
them. But—and there has to be a 'but,' you know—we
think the second platoon a little better than the first." The

budge was then handed to Lieut. Rich, amid contin

INSPECTIONS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES, N. G. THE following inspections were made by Col. T. H. Mc-Grath, Asst. Insp.-General, from May 6 to 16:

	Pr	Present.		Absent.			
Co.	Off.	Men,	Off.	Men.	ARR.	Gains.	Losses.
. 33	3	85	1	7	26	38	13
. 36	3	78	0	17	92	18	- 11
1	4	50	0	6	60	37	22
#30	8	68	0	6	77	19	4
£20	3	78	0	18	99	36	24
8	4	99	-0	1	104	40	29
7	3	73	0	12	88	31	17
122	3	76	0	4	88	5	16
F32	4	83	0	1	88	16	10
19	3	88	1	12	104	15	15

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The spring inspections of the 1st Regiment, Col. W. P. Bowman, have been completed by Major A. Lawrence Wethrill, brigade inspector, who was accompanied by Col. Thos. Potter, A. D. C., and Col. Alexander Krumbbaar, A. A. G., of the Governor's staff; Briz.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, commanding the 1st Brigade; Major Chas. H. Townsend, A. A. G., Major Raiph F. Cusliuan, Major J. S. Singer, Capt. James A. Campbell, A. D. C.; Cast. David Lewia, Jr., A. D. C., of the brigade staff, and Lisut. W. H. Been, Co. A., 2d Cavalry, U. S. A.

On May 8 the left wing, consisting of Cos. A. B. D. H and I, reported and were exercised in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, shirmsh drill and guaid mount. The right wing, consisting of Cos. C. E. F. G and K, reported on May 13 and were similarly exercised, after which Co. F gave an exhibition drill. The right wing showed to better advantage than the left in numbers and efficiency.

On May 16 the entire regiment (600 officers and men) reported in beavy marching order, and the arms, elothing, and equipments were examined, after which Co. C gave an exhibition drill. The ceremonies terminated with a drees parade of 9 compenies, there not being room for the 10.

The books and papers were also examined. Those of the companies were in a very neat shape, while those kept by resimental headquarters were greatly admired by all the officers present. In fact, they have for years past been considered the model set of the State Guard. The regiment was found to be in a very satisfactory condition in every respect.

respect. The annual spring inspection of the Battalion State Fenolibles, Major W. W. Chew. took place on Wednesday evening, May ib, and the result is said to be highly creditable.
Gen. Snowden and staff wore present, accompanied by Lieut.
Bean, U. S. A. The uniforms, arms and equipments were
found to be in first-class condition, and the men were complimented on the attention that had been paid to them.
After the inspection the battalion gave an interesting exhibition drill, going through the various movements with
the utmost procision.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. 8, State of Vermont, A. I. G. O., Burlington, Vt., May 14, 1899—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief hereby expresses his satisfaction and congratuitate each officer and soldier of the National Guard upon the splendid behavior and showing of the troops during the Centennial of the inauguration of President Washington in New York City. The determined manner in which the National Guard took hold of the details of this celebration showed conclusively from the start that Vermont would be well represented. As no appropriation had been made for this expedition, two days' drill was ordered, and the fact that the officers and men gave not only their pay and rations, but raised money in addition thereto, thereby guiarnaterions, but raised money in addition thereto, thereby guiarnaterions a large amount of the funds necessary to defray the expenses, and at the same time blaced themselves under severe military discipline, in attending company drills from two to four nights a week, will be remembered in the history of this State as an act of seif-denial and patriotism on the part of its National Guardamen. ** Your discipline, grentlemanly behavior and soldierly bearing during the campaign, and military precision while under arms, was the fall of thousands, and you have returned to your homes proud of the honor of representing Vermout, and receiving the encomiums of praise from the citizens whose State you represented in so oreditable a manner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Infantry, it is stated, is to be given by Gen. Bridges unusual opportunity during the coming enoampment for practice with the heavy guns and mortars in battery Dalton.

A feature of the coming enoampment of the 1st Brigade is to be daily rifle practice.

Sabres of a new pattern are shortly to be issued to the light batteries of the State.

A building to be used by the press at the State camp ground is under course of construction and will have various conveniences for the scribes, who will no doubt greatly appreciate the consideration.

The Massachusetts Military Rifle Team, in command of Major Frost, will sail for Great Britain on June 19 on the S. S. City of Chicago. They are expected in New York June 18 and will stop at the Windeor Hotel preparatory to sailing.

MINNESOTA.

The officers of the State militia have recently learned that the inspectors employed by the city health department are using the National Guard button on their uniforms. They are highly indignant, and will take measures at once to have it prohibited.

nant, and will take measures at once to have it prohibited.

From reports that have been received by Adjt.Gen. Mullen, as well as trom private advices to officers of the Governor's staff, it is estimated that the
annual encampment of State troops will be in all
respects the most successful ever held in this Stafe.
The companies of the 3d Regiment, which were held
last year as reserves, will be in attendance, and probably with a good representation, as this year there
is an appropriation for the 3d Regiment, and last
year the few companies attending had to purobase
their own uniforms, arms and accountements, and
their own transportation. Insp.-Gen. Schoeffel,
though be has been in Minnesota but a few mouths,
has taken a great interest in the National Guard of
Minnesota, and in his inspections the coming season
will urge upon all officers and men to attend the
State encumpment.

Orders have been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Mullen for
mustering out Co. C. of Verndale, and Co. F., of Luwerne, both of the 3d Regiment, Minnesota National
Guard. This will reduce the regiment to eight companies. The two companies which have been mustered out have been very weak. Their places will
probably be filled at an early date by companies to
be organized in St. Paul and Minnespolis. Herotofore all the companies of this regiment, which is
commanded by Col. Wright, have been located outside of the large cities, with the exception of Co. G,

Minneapolis, which eujoys the distinction of being the only volunteer company in the country composed of veterans of the Civil War, no one else being eligible to its membeorhip. At the late assion of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$10,000 was obtained for the 3d Regiment, and the intention is to place it in a state of efficiency at least equal to that of the other two regiments. While the 3d Regiment has been reduced for the present to eight companies there is no intention to make the reduction permanent, and as soon as two strong companies are formed they will be added.

Austin is justly proud of Co. G. 2d Regt., M. N. G., Capt. J. A. Sands. It is one of the best in the State ranking first in the 2d Regiment at the last official inspection. The 2d Regiment goes into camp at Lake City June 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. C. H. Sawyer, in G. O. 6. May 8, 1889, A.G.O., thanks the officers and men of the lst Brigade whe were present in the parade at the Centenpial Celebration of the Innuguration of George Washington as President of the United States, in New York, on April 39 last, for their services and expresses his appreciation of the public spirit and patriotism which prompted them to participate in the celebration without pecuniary assistance from the State.

The reports of the conduct and bearing of the New Hampshire troops while in New York, and en route, are very satisfactory and highly creditable to the National Guard.

The Commander-in-Chief desires also to tender his acknowledgments to the Amoskeag Veterans for their voluntary service as his special escert, and to assure them that the solvierly manner in which the duty was performed was fully in keeping with the high reputation they have attained, and is duly appreciated by him.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. White, 1st Brigade, on May 15 was honorably discharged from the service of the State by reason of expiration of term of service.

Col. Joab N. Patterson, 3d Regiment, has been appointed brigadier general in his stead from date, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

The State Military Board, composed of Major-Generals Sewell and Plume and Brig.-Generals Stryker and Steele, accompanied by Col. P. F. Wan ser, Lt.-Col. H. H. Abernethy and Adjutant Girardin, were in Jersey City last week inspecting sites for the new armory. Their first visit was made to the heights, where the premuess of John Wheelihan, Bergen Ave. and Church St., were carefully surveyed. The members who are to locate the new armory, which will cost \$75,000. expressed satisfaction with the look of the grounds. The location was favored. Other proposed sites on the Heights were examined, one further down Bergen Avenue and another on Summit Avenue' below Montgomery Street.

and another on Summit Avenue below money street.
G. O. 7, May 18, N. G. N. J. publishes instructions for rifle practice for season of 1889 at Sea Girt, N. J. Each organization of the 1st and 2d Brigades will have 4 days, July 29 to Aug. 3, Aug. 5 to 10, and Aug. 19 to 24 inclusive is the time allotted for the 1st Brigade, and July 15 to 20, and 22 to 27, and Aug. 12 to 17 inclusive will be the practice days for the 2 Brigade. Brigade commanders are directed to sub-divide the dates and issue such orders as may be necessary to fully carry out all details relating to their respective brigades.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

On May 23 the election for field officers of the 2d Art., N. G. C. takes place. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald is most favorably named for the place vacated by Col. Wilder. He is not only popular but a most capable officer. For the position of Major, ist Lieutenant Dennis Geary, Light Battery A, is prominently named. He is stated to be an officer of indefatigable spirit and well trained knowledge, having served for many years in the regular Army, (1st U. S. Art.)

able spirit and well and the regular Army, (1st U. S. Art.)
S. Art.)
G. O. 10, May 3, 1889, A. G. O., Cal., announce the changes among the commissioned officers of this State during the month of April, 1889; 14 officers were commissioned, 2 resigned, and 2 were retired. The highest figure of merit for the month of March based on the drill report for that month was 70.31, which was attained by the 1st Infantry.
G. O. 9, April 18, A. G. O., published the proclamation of Gov. Waterman making April 30 a legal holiday in the State of California. The order also announces that no orders will be issued requiring a parade by any portion of the National Guard on April 30, but it is recommended that the commanding officers in the different localities throughout the State oc-operate with the clitzens of their respective localities in such celebration or exercises as may be held.

OREGON.

OREGON.

The Oregonian of May 1, in referring to the National Guard of that State says: If there is one company that did not have the most pleasant journey to Portland for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration, it is Company I, 2d Regiment, from Joseph, Wallowa Co., in Eastern Oregon. Capt. Forsyth and his little band of 14 boys in blue had to travel 85 miles by wagon before reaching the railway line. If this is not pluck and undaunted courage that savors of patriotism, then the day witnessed no such qualities of character."

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

Col. F. W. Brune, chief of staff of the Maryland militia, accompanied by several officials of the Baitmore and Ohio Railroad, was in Frederick last week for the purpose ofconsummating arrangements for the annual encompment of the State militia at Frederick Junction, and the latter place has been selected. The camp will open July 17. Gen. S. Brown has been directed to assume charge of the samp and direct the movements of troops. The location is a fine one. It was used as a camping ground during the war by the federal troops, and has been made historic as the battle-field of Monocacy. The enclosure contains 65 acres, with the Washington turnpike on one side, the Monocacy on

another and the B. and O. R. R. on another. The people of Frederick express much gratification at securing the encampment so near to their city.

THE BRITISH MILITIA.

The British Government is turning its attention to the militia, and recently called the Colonels of Militia Regiments into conference. The scheme of Territoral regiments, adopted in 1881 to the great damage of the esprit de corps of the regular regiments, who lost their identity in lesing their numbers, has not, it appears, promoted the interests of the militia as it was intended to do. The Army and Navy Gazette gives the militia the very sensible advice to do what of all things they find the most difficult, that is, to co-operate. It says also: "One immediate and undoubted benefit which the militia has got out of the conference may appear to superficual observers to be a very small point indeed. As a matter of fact, it is much the reverse. The 'M.' is to be taken off the shoulder straps of the old Reserve, and 'III.,' 'IV.,' etc., substituted. We congratuate the authorities upon this common sense arrangement; it is another step towards that still closer union with the line, which all well wishers look hopefully forward to. However much the metal abomination may have been disliked by the officers, they had—as a body—the soldierly instinct strongly enough developed to grin and bear the infliction. Not so the rank and file. What was patient dislike in the higher ranks was positive loathing with Tommy Atkins, whose tendency to remove the o'der for the promised change is promulgated, the fewer will be the 'improperly dressed' charges in many of the very best and smartest batteries and battalions."

Cwenty-second New York-Col. John T. Camp.

The regiment will reassemble at 2 o'clock F. M. May 30, in full dress uniform, white belmets, field and staff mounted, to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the new armory. The assembly for the morning parade is 8 A. M. The regiment goes to Creefmore for first general protote June 10. Co. I. Capt. John P. Leo, have decided to go to Pleasure Bay on their annual clam bake June 22. Co. F. Capt. C. A. Du Bois, are steadily increasing. They now number 85.

VARIOUS.

G. O. 18, May 1, 1889, A. G. O., State of New York, publishes the changes that occurred during the month of April, 1889, among the commissioned officers of the Guard of this State. Thirty-one officers were commissioned, six resigned, one retired and one rendered supernumerary. One troop was mustered into the service, to be known as Troop A.

State. Thirty-one omoers were commissioned, six resigned, one retired and one rendered supernumerary. One troop was mustered into the service, to be known as Troop A. We are in receipt of a bound copy of the blennial report for 1867 and 1868 of Brig.-General J. W. Vance, Adjutant-General of Illinous, and that of Maior-Gen. H. A. Axine, Adjutant-General of Obio for the year 1888. Both reports are interesting and weil arranged volumes.

Capt. Joseph Egolf, 18th Separate Co., N. Y., has received a letter from Col. Alexander S. Bacon, commanding the second provisional regiment in the Centennial parade, in respect of the conduct of the troops. Colonel Bacon says: "I have only words of highest praise for the entire second provisional regiment, and believe them the finest body of soldiers in the parade, where the National Guard of many States were competing for honors. Please convey to vour company our high appreciation of their conduct and soldierly bearing in the late campaign of peace."

The 6th Separate Co. (Troy Citikens' Corps) has suspended drills till October. There will be rifle practice at the Rensselaerwyck range during the summer, but no regular parades, except the annual parade in June.

Col. S. Douglas Cornell has declined the office of commander of the 74th N. Y. In an interview he says: "I shall not go into the regiment because I can get no one to go in 'rith me. I have worked for ten days trying to organize a staff to aid me in the work that must be done in such a regiment, in order to make it what it should be, and I have not found a single man." Lieut.-Col. U. S. Johnson, of the above regiment, who was requested to withdraw his recent resignation, has positively declined to do so. Colonel Johnson was generally known as an efficient and intelligent officer, who had rendered honorable service in the National Guard and had done much to improve the morale and numerical strength of the 74th Regt.

The annual dinner of the veterans of the 9th N. Y. will be held on Monday, May 2".

The annual dinner of the veterans of the 9th N. Y. will be seld on Monday, May 27.

The grand annual picule of the 69th N. Y. will be held at ones's Woods, N. Y. City, on July 4, and will of course be argely attended, as usual.

wouse's woods, N. Y. City, on July 4, and will of course be largely attended, as usual.

G. O. 30, A. G. O., Albany, May 10, 1880—On the application of the Judge-Advocate General, and to enable him to complete the records of his office, commanding officers of organizations having by-laws will forward copies thereof to the Judge-Advocate-General, 166 Kassau street, New York City. Whenever by-laws or amendments to by-laws are submitted for the approval of the Judge-Advocate General, duplicate copies should be forwarded.

G. O. 21, A. G. O., Albany, May 15, 1860—The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his high appreciation of the appearance and conduct of the National Guard, on the occasion of its parade in New York City on April 30. The solidiers of New York were not excelled by those of any other State, in their bearing and in the excellence of the discipline manifested, and they are most heartily complimented and commended therefor.

line manifested, and they are most heartily complimented and commended therefor.

The annual reception drill of the Columbia Institute Cadets took place on Thursday evening, May 16, at the 7th Regt. armory, New York, before a large and fashionable audience. The exercises consisted of battalion and company drill, as the wave executed with precision. The abre drill by a senior company was well executed under the command of Capt. J. W. Labarce, and the bayonet drill was performed by juniors in a very creditable manner. In the Gatling gun drill the cadets made a very creditable showing and received an ovation. The drill included skirnish movements and action of guns in "firing by diminishing numbers." Dress parade concluded the military exercises, and it was well performed. The corps was officered by Colonel L. Archibald Shaw, Jr., commandant; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Stoue, Major F. M. Smedley, Capts. Cl. Lowther, C. M. Lowther, C. A. Pool, J. W. Labarce, W. C. Hill, W. J. Clarke and Adjt. H. S. Penney. The presentation of various medals to the boys for drill, etc., was made by the principal of the Columbia Institute. Dr. Edwin Fowler.

Pr. Edwin Fowler.

In compliance with G. O. No. 18, c. s., from General Head-quarters, the several Infantry organizations of the First Brigade, New York, will practice at Creedmoor as follows: First general, practice—7th Regt., May 29, 21, 22, 23 and 24; St. Regt., June 24 and July 25; 9th Regt., June 11 and July 39; 12th Regt., June 24 and July 25; 9th Regt., June 11 and July 39; 12th Regt., June 25 and July 9; 7th Right, June 21 and Aug. 22. The 7th 8th, 6th, 12th, 6th and 7ist Regiments will practice by detachments.

There is no truth in the report that the 1st Brigade will parade in Brooklyn on May 30.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia in G. O. 12, May 13, are directed to assemble on May 30, at 10 A. M.

for parade. The forces consist of the 1st and 2d Regiments, th and 8th Battalions, Light Battery and the Cavairy Troop. Details for provost guard duty will be made, and Captain Frank Aidrich, aide-de-camp, is detailed as officer of the day.

Capt. B. 8. Steen was elected major of the 14th N. Y. on May 2B.

On June 8 there will be a marksmen's qualification match at Creedmoor under the direction of the National Biffe Association. The entry fee for this match has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents. There will also be a new match this year. It will be known as the sharushooter's match and only those who have made a score of 42 can compate. Medais and cash prizes will be awarded to the winners in this match.

The Army Committee, of which Col. S. V. R. Cruger was chairman, apent during the Centennial \$127.95.73.

Co. F. 3d Regt., N. G. Missouri, Capt. Henry J. Taylor, is composed entirely of veterans of the late war. The company was organized Aug. 3l, 1881, and participated in the Centennial alrade in New York April 30 last.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held June 5, the following will be hallotted for: Caut. G. F. Wheeler. U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. F. Vernon, U. S. V.; Major R. M. O'Relliy, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Paymaster J. R. Carmody, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Norton, U. S. V.; Major R. W. Clark, U. S. V.; Major Frank Strong, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory, U. S. N. (by succession.) The total membership of this Commandery, April 30, was 49. Capt. H. J. Nowlan, U. S. A., has been transferred to the Illinois Commandery, and Medicial Director Adrian Hudson, U. S. N., to the California Commandery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. C. O., 1st Brigade.—See JOURNAL of last week, May 18, page 790.
C. A. W.—Write to Major R. C. Gilchrist, Wash-ington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C.

Cadet.—We have no information that Co. F, 7th ifantry, is to be ordered away from Fort Logan, Colo., at

F. A. C.—Write to the Surgeon General of the avy, Washington, D. C., and ask for pamphlet giving full articulars.

Navy, washington, D. C., and ask for pumpose giving variants.

Carious.—Yes. Paymaster Wham has served in the line as well as in the staff, and has an excellent war roord. Not all of the Army paymasters, however, have served in the line.

W. A.—The 8-inch, weighing 29,400 lbs., is the largest modern B. L. R. thus far made in this country. Two 10-inch gains, weighing 51,500 lbs. each, have been built at the Washington Gun Foundry, but a portion of the forgings was procured from abroad. A contract has been eitered into with the Bethlebem Works of Pennsylvania by the Navy Department for guns of 12-inch-calibre. The estimated weight of the 12-inch gun is 45 tons. The Department contemplates the construction of a 18-inch gun, but it will be some years before a lorging of that size is made.

A. L. P. S.—Write to the Navy Department, ashington, D. C., and you may get information concerng the person you name.

ng the person you name.

A distinguished officer of the Regular Service writes: Are you not a little too general in your answet to 'Reader's "third question in your issue of May 18? Let us ake "Side step to right." You would not surely throw weight on the leg that has to be first moved? Ass.—The coint is well taken, and our answer to 'Reader' would have been more complete had we said that, in all cases, the weight should be thrown upon the leg which moves last at the command, "March."

the command, "March."

Applicant.—The standing and service to July 1, 1888, of the nine sergeants of the line who have been ordered to be examined for position of Ordnance Sergeant is as follows: 1. Wm. Graham, 1st Sergt., R. 53 Art., 189, sm., appointed May 18, 1889. 2. Bonjamin Arma, Q. M. Sergt., 24th 1of., 199, 7m. 3. Rudolph Grieb, Sergt., 1, 18th 1nf., 199, 54m. 4. Wm. Welsh, Sergt., L. 5th Art., 199, 6m. 5. Stephen Schwartz, 1st Sergt., F. 5th 1nf., 199, 4m. 6. Thos. Cabill, Sergt., F. 1th 1nf., 199, 4m. 7. Edward Bookrum, Sergt., G. 24th 1nf., 199, 4m. 8. Emil Goetze, Sergt. Major. 3th 1nf. 199, 4m. 7. Peter Toole, 1st Sergt., L. 4th Art., 199, 34m. The fifteen years' service previously alluded to refers to applicants for the position of Commissary Sergeant.

W. A. R. asks: 1. Do the officers of the Signal Jorps, U. S. A., and National Guard stand as high as officers of other branches of the Army—cavalry, artillery, etc.? Ass.—All are presumed to be gentlemen, all hold commissions from the Government or State: therefore there can be no distinction, except it may be in personal relations, which, of course, cannot be governed by law or regulations, which, of course, cannot be governed by law or regulations, every commissioned officer on duty is entitled to full respect because of the commission he holds and the uniform he wears, and not because of any personal merit.

2. What military school in the U. S. ranks next to West Point; Ass.—There is no military school in the U. S. holding the same legal status as that of West Point; hence no comparison can be made.

ing the same legal status as that of West Point; hence no comparison can be made.

M. McG. asks: Did Gene al Crook have command of the Army of the Shenandoah at the battle of Winchester In July, 1864? If so, what corps did he command? Who commanded the divisions, and to what brigade and to whose division did the dismounted cavalry that was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Young, who was wounded at this battle, belong to? Ass.—There was no battle of Winchester in July, 1864, though there were several small affairs in that vicinity. Gen. Crook commanded an infantry division under Sigel and Hunter until the middle of July, when he was assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Shoundoah, which Army was commanded by Gen. Sheridan. In the action at Suicker's Gap, July 18, 1864, one of his divisions had quite a brush with Early's men. At Cedarville, near Winchester, Aug. 16, 1864, a regiment of cavalry from Custer's brigade, dismounted, made a very gallant light, which is described by Gon. Weeley Merritt in an article which appeared in the Century Magazine, but we do not find the name of Lieut.-Col. Young among the regimental commanders of that Army. It you can inform us exactly the date of the affair we may be able to answer more fully.

Trumpeter asks if a man, to join the Signal Corps, has to pass an examination or not. If so, what branches, and what does he have to know, his term of service, and where to go to enlist? Ars.—Application for admission into the Signal Corps of the Army should be made direct to the Chief Signal Officer. Washington, D. C., who will, upon application, furnish all the necessary information.

formation.

Anxious asks: There being no surgeon at a post, the steward is in charge of the hospital and the post adjutant also. Can anyone of them put in an upplication for a transfer of a private to the Hospital Corps? Asa.—Not if its literal compliance with par. 184, A. R., 1869, should be insisted upon. But in the omersency you mention the line officer in charge could profer the request, and doubties it would be granted, all other requirements being compiled with.

with.

C. L. B. asks: Please interpret Par. 2, G. O. 20,
A. G. O., of 1889, in connection with the decision in Circular
2, A. G. O., of 1889. Is the post fund at a post on date of recept of G. O. 7 to be divided among the organizations comprising the garrison in proportion to their strength? Ass.—
It should be so divided unless the council of administration
has appropriated it for other legitimate purposes. That,
they have a right to do, but if they do not do so then the
division should be made.

they have a right to do, out it they do do do division should be made.

Ithaca asks: 1. How many school teachers are employed in the U. 8. Army and how many are employed the cutire year? Aws.—It is impossible to say. Rach post is supposed to have at least one, but competent men are not always to be found. This refers to enlisted men. Civilian teachers are not employed by the Government.

2. What is the address of contractor who furnishes "brasses," such as crossed rifles, sabres, to., to the Army? Ans.—Horstmann Bros. and Co., of Philadelphia, are the parties who will hold the contract for the coming fiscal year.

parties who will hold the contract for the coming fiscal year.

W. A. R. asks: "Is promotion faster in the Engineering Department, or in the Inspection Department of the Army?" Ans.—This is a question hard to answer. In the Corps of Engineers there are all grades from brigadier-general to 3d licutonant. In the Inspector-General's Department we have them from brigadier-general to major only. In the Inspector-General's Department during the war, 188-6, there were four casualities; since 1886 there have been nine casualities. The organization of this corps has never, at any time, exceeded one brigadier-general, four colonels, three licutenant colonels and five majors. Its organization has been changed at different times—Acts August 3 and 6, 1861; July 28, 1886; March 3, 1889; June 18, 1872; June 31, 1872; June 31, 1874; Ju

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THE ADJUTANT'S DESK.

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CHAPTER I.

Ir was a beautiful spring morning at Fort Mon-roe, Va. (For further particulars about this beauti-ful spring morning, I refer you to any of my other works—they all have beautiful spring mornings.— AUTHOR.)

works—they all have beautiful spring mornings.—Author.)

At the entrance to the club under the ramp of the S. E. redoubt stood the tail, elegant, slender yet athletic figure of Allan Graham, a 2d lieutenant of artillery. What could possibly have brought our lieutenant to this particular spot at this particular time in the morning? Such would have thought the wife of the commanding officer if she could have seen him from her window, but unfortunately her house was too far away to see our lieutenant. But all the other ladies of the garrison saw him as he stood there with his soldierly figure outlined against the ash barrel which the tardy police party had failed to remove. As he stood there a very strange thing happened. The ladies, crowding at all the windows with their noses pressed tightly against the glass, could not avoid an exclamation, which, however, he could not have heard, but which seemed to startle him from his attitude; for, glancing hurriedly around, he pressed his well formed lips tightly together and his cheek turned slightly pale. (He had learned from my previous books that he must be watched by the whole female contingent of the garrison.) So taking a chew of best Virginia Dewdrop Twist, he disappeared quickly into his quarters that stood close by.

CHAPTER II.

Assoon as Lieut. Grabam's door snapped shut with the uncertain, I don't-think-I-can-hold, quarter-moster-snap, eight ladies from the "Tulleries" stepped out on their porches ond made certain covert signals to seven other ladies, who simultaneously stepped from their easemate doors of the "First Front." Presently they met on the walk and formed an excited but picture-que group. Whispers flew about and questions were asked in startled acceuts: "Why did he do it?" "What does it mean?" Then with one accord they separated and returned to the quarters with firm steps to badger their husbands.

CHAPTER III.

Miss Imogene Armistead alone, of all the ladies, did not appear that morning. Lieut. Graham, as he sur-reptitiously watched the conclave through his ap-parently closed shutters, was much gratified by this, for, to tell the truth, our lieutenant had been seem-

ingly caught by the bright eyes and pearly complexion of Imogene. What our lieutenant did not know, however, was that Miss Armistead was still in bed waiting for certain of Madame Recamier's preparations to dry sufficiently to allow her to rise. Imogene Armistead had played the ingéune game for thirteen successive seasons, and as Lieut. Graham gazed at the apparently dark lashes, at the seemingly soft fieckless skin, and at the beautiful plentitude of conjectural blonde bangs, he felt that nameless throbbing of the heart, sometimes produced by a heavily loaded cocktail.

Miss Imogene wore carefully short skirts, tight waists, stuck out her elbows and giggled. Old Mr. Johnsing, the negro beggar, who sat at the bookstall, thanked her when she dropped a penny into bis cup and thought she was only sixteen. But poor Bill Johnsing was blind—atone blind.

Abcut 11 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Teller, the proud wife of 2d Lieut. Teller, 2d Artillery, called on Imogene and told her how Lieut. Graham had been seen that morning early at the club entrance; how he had placed his hand to the front of his blouse and rubbed it slowly; how an hour later a strange woman was seen to enter his front door, and when a half an hour later this woman had left she was immediately followed by the leutenant, who ran hurriedly across the parade in the direction of the barracks.

Miss Armistead paled at this damning recital, but did not allow Mrs. Teller, who watched her narrowly, to observe her agitation. During the day all the ladies called on Miss Armistead, and then all met in the back room of one of the casemates, and, by an overwhelming vote, decided to cut her.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

The commanding officer was seen to call on Lieut. Graham at 3 o'clock that alternoon. The ladies told this to their busbands, who said that things were looking suspicious, and that they would go over to Graham's quarters themselves. Captain Strong, when told of it, scoffed at the idea of any trouble, and said that Graham had just received a demijohn of Kentucky Bluegrass. Capt. Strong did not drink or he would have kept this to himself.

did not drink or he would have kept this to himself.

CHAPTER V.

Miss Armisteed stood fast by her faith in our lieutenant. She knew this was ber last chance and felt a nameless dread at returning to her New England home, where the young fellows knew her only too well. It was therefore with trembling lips and wet eyes that she heard the sudden call for "target practice," and saw Lieut. Graham buckle on his sword and stalk grimly up the camp to the firing battery. She knew too well his danger, for at any moment a Parrot gun might explode or a 15-inch smoothbore tumble off its carriage, carrying death and destruction to its brave defenders.

CHAPTER VI

(I omit this and 20 subsequent obspiers wherein are described the terrible perils of the brave officers and men at the firing batteries; and how the toils closed slowly but surely about our hero; and how the sweet, sad sympathy of Imogene came like balm to his heart, and how, at last, the captain of his battery was forced by the battalion of ladies to wait upon the lieutenant and demand explanation.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Lieut. Graham said that on the morning when he was seen at the club door, he had just had a brandy-smash made by Keney in his very best style, and that he could not forbear rubbing himself with deep satisfaction. That later on, his washer-woman had called for his clothes and had kept him so long that he found himself late for recitation, consequently he had hurried, for written explanations had been quite numerous lately.

Miss Imogene was released from Coventry, which she had known nothing about, and in the fall the wedding bells rang merrily. But not for Imogene—no—not for Imogene. Our lieutenant was as old a hand as Miss Imogene at her business and knew the odor of Recamier cream only too well. No—Miss Imogene Armistead did not marry and, to tell the truth, I don't much care.

END.

(The reader will note that this is an entirely fresh denouement. I find that the public craves this sort of excitement and I'm not the man to stand in its way.)

way.)
Norm.—This story is called "The Adjutant's Desk," because there is always more or less mystery connected with that article, particularly at Fort Monroe.

Monroe.

Once upon a time, during our civil war, so goes the story, a gang of Confederate oavalrymen, of that class the French style "Zefyra," and which we call "bummers," boarded a railway train which had been stopped between two flourishing cities and began to levy contributions on the passengers. They were in a great burry, because they expected every moment the arrival of a detail of guards, which would not only interrupt their operations but make it warm for them if caught "in flagrante." There were a number of Jews on the train, en route from the more bouthern city to buy goods in the other and more favorably located point, and their pocket books were well lined. The bummers were prancing around in this crowd, and "going through" the sorrowful Hebrews in a scandaious way when, it is related, a long, lank, slab sided Michigan cavalryman, who had been very philosophically watching all that transpired, as if a quite familiar scene to him, reached out and grabbed the most active examiner

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by the jacket and said, "Hold on a minute, Reb., I want to tell you something."

"Well, now, spit it out quick," said the reb., "I always like to treat prisoners right, but I alst got much time. That d—d, stuck up provost guard will be along d'rectly and we'll be 'bleeged to quit work."

work."

"I aint a goin' to detain you. You see that Jew sittin' over thar. I see him take his pocketbook, just now, and stuff it under the seat. I wanted to give you the pint."

The reb. started off like a shot out of a shovel, but the Michigander pulled him back again. "I don't want to be misunderstood," he said. "You needn't think I'm a tryin' to curry favor with you fellows, becuz I'm a prisoner. I've fit you for three year, and I'm goin' at it agin as soon as I'm exchanged, but, for all that, I don't want to see no d—d Jew defraud a soldier."

(By Telegraph to the Herald.) ENGLAND'S PACIFIC STRONGHOLD.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 20, 1889.

MINISTERS are very reticent with respect to a declaration made in the British House of Commons to the effect that the Consdian Government had agreed to pay \$7,000 per annum toward sustaining an English garrison at Esquimait. There can be no doubt, however, that no defloits agreement has been arrived at between the two governments. The position is that the Canadian Government is considering a proposal made by the imperial authorities. Any proposal to tax the Canadian people for the support of imperial aramaments have not heretofore been favorably received, but just now, when the labors of the Imperial Federation Lesgue have aroused all the latent loyalty of the Dominion, it might not create much opposition.

The Equimait graving dock, which was principally built for the convenience of Great Britain's naval squadron on the Pacific, cost \$300,000, and of this Canada paid \$500,000. This shows the length to which the Canadian Government malath the inclined to go. One thing is certain—it has been determined to make Esquimait the British stronghold on the Pacific Ocean.

MANUAL USED BY THE BRITISH ARMY 1770-78

MANUAL USED BY THE BRITISH ARMY 1770-78.

The idea that the British troops in the war of independence did not take aim, but fired from the position of "charge bavonets." is simply prepoterous. At the battle of Fontency, in 1785. Voltaire tells that two English battalions, the Guards and Boyal Scotch, met face to face a battalion of French Guards and a Swass battalion at a distance of 50 paces. The story is well known. The English colonel, Lord Charles Hay, cried out, "Messiculus, tires." They answered, "We are the French Guard and never her first." The order to fire was given by the English, and from a single discharge 300 men of the French Guard fell, of whom 19 were officers. Of the Swiss Guard nearly an equal number fell. Assuredly these English troops took aim and fired from the shoulder. The story of their firing from the position of "charge bayonets." may have arisen from some nervous soldier having been seen to discharge his piece in raising it to the shoulder. It was not uncommon for an engraver who did not know his business well, to invert the pleture, and so to represent troops as firing from their left shoulder.—Notes and Queries.

has a record of 13 years of prudent and successful management. Not a dollar of the twelve millions thus far invested in bond and mortgage, through its instrumentality, has been lost. The capital of the Co., which has been increased from time to time, is now \$500,000, and this is held as security for its investors, over and above the security of the loans and mortgages upon farm lands, to the purchase of which their money is devoted, through the medium of agents thoroughly acquainted with the localities in which the farms are situated. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but experience with this form of investment has been gradually enlarging the circle of those believing in it, and this now includes some of the shrewdest and most conservative of men. This will be seen from the list of names accompanying the pamphlet, issued by the New England Loan and Trust Co., which can be had on application to their offices, No. 120 Broadway.

The reputation of the Angostura Bitters, made at Trinidad, West Indies, by Dr. J. G. B. Slegert and Hijos, has, it appears, led to attempts to counterfeit them. At Chicago, on the 10th of May, in the Criminal Court before Shepard, Charles Husterlik and Ignatz Neuman, doing business under the style of "Chicago Cased Liquor Co." were convioted of manufacturing a fraudulent Angostura Bitters and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The evidence was of the clearest kind, and the jury, five minutes after receiving instructions, returned a verdict of guilty.

POREIGN PREME

An 18 ton gun has been recovered from the wreck of the Sultan, but the vessel itself is regarded as a dead loss of \$3,500,000.

THE English service papers announce that the application of volatile hydra carbons in lieu of water for producing power is just new attracting considerable attention. Mr. Yarrow will read a paper on this subject at the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, May 22.

The military review at the Book Research of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, May 22.

The military review at the Paris Exposition has made the critics think that the French Army is better than it ever was. The artillery is generally pronounced the finest arm; but, curious enough, the guns are horsed with dark and white horses alternately. The French are bound to interject a suggestion of art even into war.

The order to fire was given by the English, and from a single discharge 300 men of the French Guard fell, of whom 10 were officers. Of the Swiss Guard nearly an equal number fell. Assuredly these English theops took aim and fired from the shoulder. The story of their firing from the position of "charge buyoacts" may have arisen from some nervous soldier having been seen to discharge his piece in raising it to the shoulder. It was not uncounton for an engraver who did not know his business well, to invert the picture, and so to represent troops as firing from their left shoulder.—Notes and Queries.

The New England Loan and Trust Co. is an institution organized for the purpose of enabling East ern investors to accomplish the now very difficult feat of obtaining six per cent, for their money with adequate security. It is an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Lowa, and which

A DRAFT of agreement for a telegraph cable from Halifax to Bermuda has been signed and only awaits ratification by the House of Commons.

It was shown by actual experiment at Hong Kong that by hugging the shore a vessel could run by the batteries without encountering the risk of more than two shots.

Tan German Emperor intends to have quites nau-tical holiday this summer. After leaving England His Majesty will cruise about the North Sea with his squadron, assist at naval evolutions of the Ger-man Fleet, and finally make excursions along the coast of Norway.

coast of Norway.

THE new powder which is now used in the German Army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot soldiers, consists, it is said, of three parts of salicylic acid, ten parts of starch, and 87 parts of salicylic acid, ten parts of starch, and 87 parts pulverized scapstone. This mixture keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing, and heals rapidly sore spots.

RECENTLY, at the Press Club dinner in London, Gen. Brackenbury appealed to the press not to be always "nagging," at the War Office, which was trying to do its duty in the face of overwhelming difficulties. This reminds us of the sign placed over the piano in a frontier saloon: "Gentlemen will please not to shoot at the planist; he is doing his best."

A PROJECT for extending the irrigated area in

A PROJECT for extending the irrigated area in Egypt by 250,000 acres is now being considered by Col. Ross, the inspector-General of Irrigation. They water is to be taken from a point so high up the stream that the canals shall not run dry, even on low Nile. The present system of canals is to be made use of by deepening, widening and extending them. The estimated cost of the improvements is about 4380,000.

about £380,000.

MAY 4 a force of 125 British rifles was sent to burn a newly-erected Chin viliage near Talun, Burmab, The Chins, who were very strongly posted in two stockades, made a stout resistance, but the stockades were carried. Lieut, William Michel and two privates of the Norfolk Regiment and one Sepoy were killed, while Capt. Mayne, of the Norfolk Regiment, Surg. Lequesne, and eight Goorkhas were wounded. It is estimated that the Chins lost 40 men.

A Yeny successful trial was made at Specia April

It is estimated that the Chins lost 40 men.

A VERY successful trial was made at Spezia April 29 of the engines of the Italian ironciad Ruggiero di Lauria. When the vessel was first designed she was estimated to realize 15 knots with 9,500 indicated horse power, but on the trial under forced draught she maintained a mean speed of 17 knots from Spezia to beyond Genoa, the maximum being 17.6 knots. The horse power was 10,700 mean, with a maximum of over 11,000 horses. The principal armament of the ship consists of four 110-ton gues. The sister ship, the Andrea Dorla, will shortly be ready for her trials at Spezia.

Thus very's German grand manguages will be income.

trials at Spezia.

This year's German grand manœuvres will be inaugurated by the Royal Saxon Imperial Army Corps, which is to parade before the Emperor on Sept. 6, and on the following day to practice some evolutions. Sept. 11, the 7th or Westphalian Corps will be reviewed by the Emperor on the battlefield of Minden. On the succeeding day, Sept. 13, the 16th Army Corps will go through the same programme near Hanover, after which the two corps, supported by two cavalry divisions, will operate against each other in the region between Hanover and Minden, on the right bank of the Weser, near Hamelo.

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In a pamphlet showing the disadvantages of the present British system of muzzleloading and new breechloading guns, Admiral Scott says:

In a pamphlet showing the disadvantages of the present British system of muzzleloading and new breechloading guns, Admiral Scott says:

"Our battleships are at present overloaded and rendered too topheavy (proved by their deep rolling) by monster guns, and the thick masses of armor used to protect them and their numbrous machinery. Instead of such slow working ordnance—very liable to break down in action—lighter and more trustworthy guns, not exceeding 30 to 35 tons in weight, of improved construction and worked by manual power, would greatly increase naval fighting efficiency, which is now mainly dependent upon pipes and valves." In a speech on the navy, Lord Charles Beresford stated:

"Although some of the better and later ships had armor that it would be very difficult to pierce, it was known that they might receive other injuries which would possibly cause them to capsize. With a view to test their stability, he suggested that we ought to inflict injuries upon one or two of them to see what those in command of the vessels would be able to de under such circumstances. The suggestion was received with cheera."

The Admiratty Gazette propounds this question for experis: It the two guns of the Anson, of the larger class of "improved Admirals," caused this abip to "heel violently," when fired "simultaneously," what would be the amount of surface of bottom below the armor belt exposed should all four guns be fired together? How much could this heel be increased by a roll in a seaway? And how far would the safety of the ship be imperilled in case of her sides above the armor belt being much damaged by an enemy's fire? Other damage followed the fire of the Anson's barbette guns; incandescent lamps burst; beams supporting the barbettes were wreoked by the shock; "the coupling of the pres

sure pipe, which admits water to the fore part of the cylinders, twice gave out, while by a remarkable coincidence a similar accident happened to the right
gun in the other barbette. The purpose of this pressure is to prevent the gun taking charge in a senway." The controlling power was thus temporarily
destroyed. The hydraulic piping is said to have
likewise given way in the Rodney's trials.

The centennial of Washington's Inauguration, which has been celebrated in such regal style throughout the country, recalls another event for which all our loyal citizens should be thankful, vis.: the invention of Pears' Soap, the purest, best, most economical, and therefore the most popular of all soaps. For the complexion it cannot be equalled, and its other sterling qualities render it invaluable to all with whom "cleanliness is next to godliness."

For one hundred years Pears' Soap has been held in the highest estimation in all parts of the civilized world, and this year is the anniversary of Queen Charlotte's visit to Pears' establishment, where she purchased this valued and valuable article for the complexion. She prized the product of Pears' ingenuity and by her example "set the style" among her subjects; but since that time its fame has spread to both hemispheres and is now as much appreciated among connoiseours in tollet necessities in the New World as it has been for a century in the Old.

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RIRTHS.

JONES.—At Fort Apache, Ariz., May 4, 1889, to the wife of Lieutenant T. W. Jones, Adjutant 10th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

RYAN.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., May 15, to the rife of Commissary Sergt. John Ryan, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

Dyson-Harris.—On Thursday, May 16, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Beers, of Trinity Church, Lillie N. Harris, daughter of the late Chief Ra-gineer R. L. Harris, U. S. N., to Charles W. Dyson, Asst. Engineer, U. S. Navy.

HARVEY-POLSON.—At White Oaks, New Mexico, April 22, 1889, by the Rev. W. E. Lane, late of the Congregational Church, San Francisco, Q. M. Sergeent Charles Harvey, U. S. Army, and Isanella Polson, of Arran, Scotland.

HARRIS.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., May 15, Chief Engineer OBERT L. HARRIS, U. S. Navy.

McKnight.—At Philadelphia, May 10, aged 91 years, MARY H. McKnight, daughter of the late Captain James McKnight, U. S. Marine Corps.

NORTHROP.—At her home, near Charlottesville, Va., May 18, Mrs. Maria Euphemia Northrop, wife of General Lucius B. Northrop, formerly Captain 1st U. S. Dragoons.

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How important, therefore, that the

and solicitude—with what tenacity it clings to the memory when almost all clies has gone.

How important, therefore, that the home be maintained intuct as long as possible—a haven of loving counsel, of peace and joy to the growing children. How sad when death invades, when the fire goes out on the hearthstone and the family is scattered. What the children lose by the death of a parent only those realize who have grown up without that love and advice which a parent alone can bestow.

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are, unless you get relief right speedily, stricken with death, whether you know it or not.

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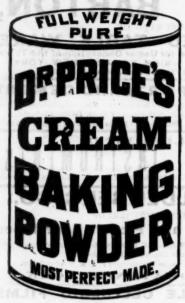
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